The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4854. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Conviction of the Italian Admiral Persano.

He is Cashiered for Incapacity and Disobedience.

The American Yachts Preparing for Their Return.

ITALY.

Conviction and Sentence of Admiral Persano.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 16.

The protracted investigation of the conduct of Admiral PERSANO, who commanded the Italian fleet in the battle of Lissa, has been concluded. In accordance with the verdict of the Court-martial, he has been sentenced to be cashiered from the naval service for incapacity and disobedience.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 16—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

American Securities open as follows:

Erie Railway shares	37¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	77½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, ex div.	72

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, April 16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds open at 76¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 16—2 P. M.

Consols for money have advanced ¼ since the opening, and are now quoted at 91¼.

American Securities are firm, and quotations without change.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties, ex div.	72
Illinois Central Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	37¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 16—Noon.

The Cotton market to-day opened quiet; the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs is without quotable change. Wheat, California White, 13s. 10d.@14s. 3d. Corn, 43s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 45s.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is steady and prices are unchanged; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Prices for American Produce are generally without change.

PETROLEUM—1s. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Standard White.

RESIN—8s. 3d. for Common, and 16s. for Fine.

ASHES—34s. for Pots.

TALLOW—44s. 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—37s.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 16—Noon.

Markets are generally quiet and steady.

OILS.—Linseed, £39 ℔ ton; Sperm, £131 ℔ ton; Whale, £89 ℔ ton.

SEEDS.—Clover, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 55s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.

IRON—52s. for Scotch pigs.

SUGAR is steady at 24s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

CORN—43s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

TEA has declined 3d. for Straits and Banca.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 16—2 P. M.

SUGARS steady at 24s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 16—2 P. M.

WHEAT has advanced 2d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 14s@14s. 5d. ℔ cental for California White.

The other markets are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 16—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed without improvement in tone or prices. The following are the authorized evening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is depressed, and prices have a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—A decided advance was established in Breadstuffs to-day, and the market closed firm and buoyant. The following are the closing quotations:

CORN—Mixed Western, 43s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental; California White, 14s. 3d.@14s. 6d.

BARLEY—American, 4s. 10d. ℔ 60 lbs.

OATS—Canadian, 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs.

PEAS—Canadian, 45s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISION—The market for Provisions closed quiet but firm. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ 200 lbs. for prime Eastern Mess. Beef, 125s. for 304 lbs. extra prime Mess. American Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for Middling. Lard, 49s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No change is reported in the prices of American produce. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; refined, 1s. 5d. ℔ gal. Resin—Common Wilmington, 8s. 3d.; fine American, 16s. ℔ cwt. Ashes—Pots, 34s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. Iron, 52s. ℔ ton for Scotch pig, mixed numbers.

MARINE NEWS.

The American Yachts.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, April 16—2 P. M.

The yachts *Henrietta*, *Vesta* and *Fleetwing* are all prepared for going to sea.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, April 16.

The North German Lloyds steamship *New-York*, Capt. ERNST, which left New-York on the 4th instant, arrived here yesterday, and after landing English mails and passengers for London, proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 16.

The Canadian Steamship Company's steamer *Nestorian*, Capt. DUTTON, which left Portland, Me., on the 6th of April, touched at Londonderry yesterday, and arrived at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, April 16.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left New-York April 6, arrived at this port to-day, and this afternoon sailed for Liverpool.

Conservative Convention at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, April 16.

The Conservative Union State Convention met at the Capitol to-day, and Hon. ELIJAH WALKER was chosen President. A large number of delegates are present, representing three-fourths of the counties of the State. A number of colored delegates are present. A Conservative platform was adopted, and EMERSON ETHERIDGE was nominated for Governor.

Counterfeiting in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 16.

A large number of counterfeit half sovereigns are in circulation here, and have deceived the banks, as they are of full weight. A young man named McDONALD has been arrested on suspicion.

The ice above Victoria Bridge commenced moving to-day.

The Southern Press Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 16.

The delegates to the Southern Press Convention, and persons to attend the same, are gathering here. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and J. S. THRASHER have arrived from New-York City, and W. W. BARR, the Agent of the Southern Associated Press at Washington. Complete arrangements have been made for the Convention by the members of the Press of this city. The city authorities have tendered the use of the Council Chamber for its sessions. The National, American, and Planters' Hotels extend free hospitalities to one delegate from each journal. The mercantile community of this city have arranged for a complimentary entertainment to the delegates.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The Spanish Pacific Squadron left Santiago de Cuba very unexpectedly on the 8th, its destination being unknown except to the authorities. Admiral NUNEZ commands the squadron, and we may see him here in a few days with his vessels unless he should have gone in search of the *Cuyler*. The report about the *Cuyler* having taken the steamer *Montezuma* has not been denied, although some state that it was the steamer *Barcelona*, while no confirmatory news of any kind has been received here. The shipping merchants are in a flurry, and don't wish to embark anything in Spanish bottoms, while the shipowners are unwilling to clear any of their vessels, if such an ugly customer as the *Cuyler* should be hovering about our coast. Should the *Cuyler* succeed in taking only one Spanish ship, commerce would receive a very severe blow, and everything would rise in price, as the restrictive policy of the Government in regard to foreign vessels trading between Spain and the West Indies is such as to prohibit any such trade altogether, and if carried on at all would raise the price of merchandise brought by them at least twenty-five per cent.; as goods brought in foreign ships pay higher duties, and the vessels themselves higher tonnage and other dues. The Spaniards think that the United States Government has acted very unfairly in allowing the *Cuyler* to leave New-York, but don't say a word about the purchase of Parrot guns which are now mounted in the Morro Castle, and also the heavy guns for some of the men-of-war.

AMERICAN VESSELS IN TROUBLE.

Smuggling and bribing have pretty well come to an end; and although small operations are still carried on, Othello's occupation is gone. The bark *Ocean Home*, from New-York, and dispatched by the firm of J. E. WARD, arrived here with about 1,100 packages of goods not on the manifest. The Captain was visited by the Custom-house boat, and, according to his statement, he informed them of the fact, and handed them a written notice to that effect. The interpreter who usually accompanies the Custom-house officers was absent, and the vessel is in charge of the Custom-house authorities. The house to whom the vessel was consigned threw up the consignment, and referred the matter to the United States Consul. As the thing stands at present, it presents the appearance of an international affair, as the Captain acted in accordance with the old regulations handed to him by the Revenue officers. The vessel is now discharging her cargo under protest, and her hatches are sealed up every night. The

FLORENCE M. TOWER,

from New-York, is also in a difficulty, having 4,000 reams of paper on board not manifested. She was dispatched by TRUJILLO, VINING & Co, of New-York. The New-Orleans and Philadelphia steamer

STAR OF THE UNION

gave bonds to answer a similar charge, having cargo on board not manifested. Shippers in the Northern cities had better be very careful at present, as the Government is very much in need of money, and cannot allow its subalterns to collect the funds for their own benefit.

POOR CUBA.

No longer the inexhaustible Eldorado where Spaniards amassed a competency in a few years, and then returned to the mother country; no longer the paradise of office-holders and elysium of daring slaves, where the doubloon was considered an insignificant piece of money, but a country full of misery with an exhausted exchequer and plenty of debts; its merchants at the will of foreigners, and the shipping in dread of privateers; the planters in debt and unable to obtain the necessary funds, while a commercial crisis is still threatening, and everybody is bowed to the very earth by the enormous taxation which affects both the planter and the merchant, and which they will be compelled to pay in spite of their appeals and remonstrances. The last steamer brought a Commissioner to inaugurate and direct the new system of taxation, and he has already opened his office in the old Custom-house building, attended by a number of assistants. Many of the smaller farmers don't know how to read or write; they are taxed according to the supposed value of their plantations and crops, and should the Collector be dishonest he can easily charge them what he pleases, or else not enter it in the books. A new tax collector may again present the bill already paid, and the poor farmer pays it over again. This is true that he has redress by producing the old receipt if he has any; but to obtain the justice which is sure to be granted to him, he will be compelled to lay his complaint before the Intendente who resides in Havana, and the expense of traveling and loss of time, not counting the usual delay in all cases, where justice is to be meted out or asked for in this country, is perhaps quadruple the amount in dispute, and the farmer makes a wry face, indulges in a few uncomplimentary remarks about the Government, but pays the bill over again. The higher authorities in the Island are very anxious to do justice to all and watch carefully to punish any official who should transgress his authority, the present Captain-General being a very honorable and upright gentleman, but the familiar Russian saying that God is good and the Czar lives far away, finds plenty of application here. The ill educated or timid countryman will suffer and submit to the insults and overbearing behaviour of some petty official for fear of molestation, especially as a charge can be trumped up so easily here, and a man might lay for months in prison before his trial comes on; and although he may be declared innocent by the tribunal, there is no remedy against anybody, and in the meantime the man's business has been ruined during his absence.

The rumor about the landing of a cargo of slaves near Remedias, spread by nobody knows whom, has proved to be false. The time for landing cargoes of ebony has happily gone by, but the Chinese trade is in full blast and ship loads are arriving every week. The coolie trade is in the hands of a French company, of which M. J. N. ZAWONSKI is the agent, and some English and Spanish houses. No American house or firm is engaged in this traffic, which is only another kind of slavery, under a sugar-coated exterior. The philanthropic English seem to take a great interest in the business, and English bottoms bring the majority of Chinese to this island. The coolie emigrant is better treated on any ship than on the English. Of course this will be denied by John Bull, who will cite statistics, but who will forget to state that the ship has been whitewashed in Hong Kong or Macao and is consequently no longer an English ship. After arriving here the vessel loads for New-York or Falmouth, and is again as good an English vessel as the coaster on the Clyde. The stoicism and bull dog nature of the Englishman is very pliable when money is concerned.

A number of changes among the Lieutenant-Governors and minor employes in the interior have taken place, and more are expected. A very bad thing for the office-holders these hard times!

The *Eagle* arrived this morning from New-York, bringing a full freight, many passengers, and about $200,000 in specie.

The testimony in regard to the late assassination of the German peddler points strongly toward the two men who were arrested in the house indicated by the negro coachman, who took the trunk containing the murdered man to the hotel. This atrocious murder has convinced the authorities that a change is necessary in the Police Department, and the Captain-General and his counselors are now discussing the matter with the view of improving the workings of the Department. The weather is very hot and sultry. Summer having made its appearance about two months too soon. Everybody that can go is making preparations to leave. The exodus of Cubans to the United States and France will be very large this year, the unusual hot weather contributing to make them leave earlier than usual. Our belles will be well represented in Saratoga and other fashionable watering places, and our young men will look for wives among the fairer sex of the United States. So let the girls prepare, as quite a number of plantations are yet without mistresses.

Business is very dull and no prospect for a speedy change. The sugar market is stagnant and the prices nominal, very few sales being made; No. 12 rating at 6¾ to 7 reals. Nothing doing in exchange, sixty days currency being quoted at 27 per cent., and sterling from 8½ to 9¼ per cent. premium.

QUASIMODO.

The Floods in Louisiana—Emigrants for Brazil.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 16.

The Opelousa Railroad is overflowed, and travel has been suspended.

The steamship *Marmion* sailed this morning for Brazil with 300 emigrants.

Emigration to South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Tuesday, April 16.

A large meeting of foreign residents and adopted citizens of this State was held here to-night to hear the report of Gen. JOHN A. WAGNER, Commissioner of the European Emigration movement. A resolution was adopted approving of the report, and inviting emigrants to settle in South Carolina.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

The session of the Senate last evening was enlivened by a debate which sprung up unexpectedly, but which was really one of the most animated and entertaining of the session.

Mr. WHEN called from the table the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill relative to evidence, providing that in prosecutions for crime, evidence may be adduced as to the previous character of the accused.

The Judiciary Committee, composed entirely of lawyers, reported unanimously against the bill. Senator WHITE moved to disagree with the report and order the bill to the Committee of the Whole. He took occasion to say that the legal profession had always stood in the way of reform, and that the Judiciary Committee had stifled this bill because they were from professional instinct opposed to it.

This brought the lawyers of the Committee at once to their feet. Mr. CROWLY said that the bill was drawn by a man ignorant of criminal law. If passed it would not be worth the paper it was written on. The bill provides that evidence of bad character shall not be given unless there are proper averments in the pleadings of good character on the part of the accused. The Senator (WHITE) claims that crime is fearfully on the increase. Statistics show that this is not true. The Senator travels out of his way and attacks the legal profession as opposed to reform. The history of England shows that the charge is false; the legal profession have inaugurated reforms in the law and upheld constitutional liberty. The principle of the bill is wrong.

Senator FOLGER, Chairman of the Committee, then took the floor. He said the bill proposed a law to convict a man not of a crime but of a previous bad character. If you cannot produce sufficient proof to convict a man of the crime charged, you may convict him on the ground of having a previous bad character.

The debate was continued by Senators LOW, O'DONNELL and WHITE in favor, and H. C. MURPHY, WILLIAMS and FOLGER opposed, and finally the report of the Committee was disagreed with and the bill ordered to the Committee of the Whole, greatly to the disgust of the lawyers in the Judiciary Committee and in the Senate.

BROADWAY SURFACE VETOED.

The Governor sent into the Senate to-day his veto of the Surface Railroad Bill. It was promptly indorsed by the following vote, the question being on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections:

YEAS—Messrs. Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Parsons, Pierson, Suther'and, Williams—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Lent, Low, H. C. Murphy, O'Donnell, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Wilbor, Wolcott, Wood—25.

The fate of this bill is considered as decisive of several other measures, and notably of the Central Railroad Fare Bill.

Both of these measures are now regarded as utterly dead during the term of Gov. PENTON, and the Legislature will in all probability adjourn this week.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The third reading of bills has been interrupted in the Assembly to-day by a discussion in Committee of the Whole of the bill extending the charter of the Sodus Bay Canal Company, which has occupied the entire day thus far, and on which no vote has yet been taken.

Veto of the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 16, 1867.

To the Senate:

I respectfully return, without my approval, the bill entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, Lexington-avenue and certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York."

It is proposed by this bill to confer upon certain persons named therein, and their assigns, authority to construct and operate a railroad with double or single track; commencing at the South Ferry, at the foot of Whitehall-street, and running thence through and along Whitehall-street and Broadway, with a double or single track, to the upper side of the Bowling Green; through and along Broadway, with a double track to Union-square; thence with a double track on the east side of Union-square, to and through Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street; through and along Twenty-third-street, with a double track to Lexington-avenue, through and along Lexington-avenue, with a double track, to its northeasterly termination, to be extended to such northerly termination as fast as said avenue is opened, graded and paved; with branches therefrom, with double track, through and along Sixtieth, Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, to the Central Park; also connecting, with a double track in Broadway, at the upper side of the Bowling-green, to, through and along Broadway, State and Whitehall streets, with a single or double track, to the said South Ferry, together with the necessary turnouts, switches and convenient stands for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said route or routes.

The city has grown to such proportions, and its power and attractiveness as a seat of trade, surround every question which relates to its expansion and convenience with general interest. To extend its commercial capacity; to add to the economy of time and money, and to afford to those who labor or do business within its limits access to the less crowded portions of the island, are matters which should be carefully considered.

The necessity for more rapid transit, upon some well-devised plan, from the lower to the upper part of the island, is unquestionable. The benefits to accrue not only to the city residents, but to all persons doing business in this commercial metropolis, are so apparent that I need not refer to them. It seems to me plain that this bill does not meet the requirements of the case. Owing to the large and constantly increasing business centering in Broadway, with an immense throng of vehicles, no surface railroad could secure the rapid transit, or operate with that ease and safety which would justify its construction. Indeed, it may well be questioned if it would not contribute to yet greater delay, and add to the embarrassment, confusion and obstruction of that already greatly crowded main artery of city travel.

The bill under consideration is subject to the specific objection, that it compels all actions relating to, affecting or arising under the bill, to be commenced in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District. There can be no good reason why persons whose rights may be affected by this bill, or the operation of the road it authorizes, should not have the privileges to bring their actions to protect or enforce their rights in such Judicial Districts as, under the laws of the State relating to actions, is now secured to such persons, and not be confined to the First Judicial District.

It is a further objection, that the consideration declared to be provided, is wholly disproportionate to the conceded value of the franchise. Indeed, no provision is made for the payment into the Treasury of any sum whatever, except "the same license fee annually for each car run thereon, as is now paid by other city railroads in said city, a sum, it is believed, altogether too small. It is not a sum regulated according to the value of the franchise, nor according to what the city authorities may hereafter deem just, but the bill simply provides that the present license fee shall be the measure of equivalent for the valuable privilege bestowed on the grantees by this bill.

In further discussion of this important measure, and as applicable thereto, I venture to renew the suggestions in my message to the Senate on the bill to "authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher-street and other streets and avenues in the City of New-York:"

"The important interests involved in every such extensive grant of a railroad franchise, require the the most careful and attentive consideration. The City of New-York has grown to such magnitude, its interests are so various and complicated, that in respect to its streets and avenues, it is not easy to see what policy is the best adapted to subserve the convenience of the public, and at the same time protect the rights of private individuals, when stern public wants demand innovation. It follows, of course, that mere private interests must yield. Yet they are, nevertheless, to be respected; and it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that as a general rule, the views of the owners of property upon streets and avenues should have great weight in determining whether a given street should be converted into a railroad track for the use of a private corporation, or preserved, open and free to all classes of vehicles, in accordance with the theory of its original dedication to public use. As before remarked, private interests must give way to the public necessities, but it rarely happens that a community thus situated and thus interested, array themselves in unbroken opposition to a just and needed public undertaking. In the case under consideration, no petition has been presented in its favor, while large numbers of remonstrances have been made by the owners of property along the proposed routes, and by other citizens residing in the City of New-York. In fact, from my information, the opposition along the streets and avenues designated in the bill is almost unanimous. It has been held by the Court of last resort that the running of a railroad upon the streets of a city is not a use of it contemplated when originally dedicated as a public highway. It is probable that this rule is not altogether applicable to the City of New-York; but I regard it as just in cases where a public thoroughfare is, by a special act, to be converted to purposes not originally contemplated; that provision shall be made as far as practicable for the protection of rights which may be directly invaded by any operation deemed essential to public convenience. At least it has seemed to me that some general law could be safely and judiciously enacted, with proper safeguards to protect the public, placing this subject, it may be, in the hands of proper local authorities, to bestow grants and franchises of this description, in such manner as would cause the least injury to individual rights, and a fair return to the treasury for the privilege enjoyed." In addition to the advantages to be derived from thus referring the whole question to the local authorities, the Legislature would be relieved from one of the perplexing subjects that annually come with power to excite and disturb the public deliberations.

The reasons which impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill referred to operate with equal force to restrain me from giving my approval to this. They have been submitted to the Senate and have received careful consideration, and my own conviction of their soundness has been confirmed by the unanimous approval of your honorable body. In view of the sanction which these suggestions have thus received, and the firm conviction of their correctness resting upon my mind, arising from a patent reconsideration of them, as well as for other reasons appropriate to this bill, and to which I have referred, I am compelled to return it for your further consideration.

R. E. PENTON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Utica Police Bill.

Amending the charter of the village of Astoria.

The Binghamton Water Bill.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to raise money for a steam fire-engine, and paying the floating indebtedness of said city.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank of New-York.

To enable the town of Arcade to raise $8,000 for the Arcade Academy.

Enabling national banking associations to become State banking associations.

To provide for the payment of bounties to certain volunteers from the City of New-York.

Incorporating the National Savings Institution of the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner.

Relative to young female vagrants in New-York.

Creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

The New-York County tax levy.

Amending the act incorporating the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

[A motion being made to take up the bills for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals, Mr. HUMPHREY moved that the whole subject be referred to the Constitutional Convention.

This motion was carried, 17 against 11.]

Relative to buildings in New-York for storage of combustible materials, and to create a bureau for the prevention of fires.

Authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Health to regulate the driving of live stock through the streets of New-York and Brooklyn.

Incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Authorizing Hell Gate pilots to continue the present rate of pilotage three years longer.

Amending the Brooklyn Prospect Park Law.

Relative to the collection of unpaid taxes in Onondaga County.

The bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to examine into the affairs and condition of the several Savings' Banks in the State was adopted.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to call in the loan made by the State in 1847 to the Tioga Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company, was adopted.

THE VETO.

The Governor's Private Secretary appeared within the bar of the Senate and presented a message from His Excellency vetoing the Broadway Railroad Surface Bill.

The President—The question is: Shall this bill become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?

Mr. SUTHERLAND—I move to lay that question upon the table.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY said that he had voted against the bill, and would do so again; but he was willing that the friends of the measure should have the opportunity they ask for, to consult before a final vote shall be taken. He would therefore vote yea.

Mr. WOOD, for the same reasons, voted yea, saying he had voted against the bill, and would so vote again.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Godard, Humphrey, Kline, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Sutherland, Williams, Wood—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, La Bau, Low, O'Donnell, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Wilson, Wolcott—18.

The bill was then lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Humphrey, Pierson, Sutherland, Williams—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Kuns, Lafan, Lent, Low, H. C. Murphy, O'Donnell, Parsons, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Wilbor, Wolcott, Wood—24.

STATE PRISONS.

The Senate concurrent resolution appointing a Commission to examine into the management and financial affairs of the several State Prisons, was called up and adopted.

WHITEHALL AND PLATTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Assembly amendment to the bill facilitating the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad, striking out Albany, Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, was concurred in.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The bill authorising towns to raise money for the erection of military monuments was reported favorably.

Also, the bill incorporating the Richmond County Gaslight Company.

Also, the Island View Gaslight Company.

CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. PIERSON asked leave to give notice of a bill authorising an increased rate of fare on the Central Railroad.

Mr. FOLGER objected.

Mr. LOW introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday, at noon. Tabled.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

The consideration of the Quarantine Bill was resumed.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved to amend by providing that the location for well persons under quarantine shall be either Gid Orchard Shoals or Barren Island. Lost—11 to 11.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the clause providing that the boarding-station shall be on land. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved an amendment providing that it shall not be lawful to take or anchor any vessel having infectious disease on board, within Gravesend Bay. Carried.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Niagara City.

Incorporating the New-York Real Estate Exchange.

Amending the Railroad Law by requiring certain reports from Horse Railroad Companies.

The Skaneateles Railroad Bill.

The Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross-Cut Railroad Bill.

The Hunter's Point and Rockaway Beach Railroad Bill.

The Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush Railroad Bill.

The Troy and Albany Railroad Bill.

Incorporating the Bankers'and Brokers' Association of New-York.

Amending the Charter of Lockport.

Amending the act for the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn to the East River.

The Fourth-avenue (Brooklyn) Improvement Bill.

For maintaining public urinals in New-York, (third reading.)

Relative to the term of office of Fire Marshal of New-York.

Relative to the benevolent fund of the old Fire Department of New-York, (third reading.)

Incorporating the Long Island College Hospital, (third reading.)

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE BILL.

At 8:30 o'clock the question was taken whether the Central Railroad Fare Bill should pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, H. G. Murphy, T. Murphy, Pierson, Sutherland, Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Goddard, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Lent, Low, O'Donnell, Parsons, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Wilson, Wilmams, Wolcott.

Yeas, 8; nays, 22.

The bill requiring railroad companies to place aprons between the platforms of all passenger cars was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment, providing that all conductors and employes shall wear a uniform to be prescribed by the company, and that any employe who shall leave the service of a company because compelled to wear such uniform shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following bill, and it was read a third time and passed:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 194 of the laws of 1867 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof as follows: "And in case a vacancy occurs by reason of death, resignation or otherwise of any delegate so elected or chosen, the same shall be filled at a special election in the same manner as a vacancy in the office of Senator or member of the Assembly; and all the provisions of title 3, chapter 8, part 1 of the Revised Statutes relating to special elections, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the cases of vacancies in the offices of delegates herein provided for, except that nothing herein contained shall limit the time within which such election shall be had under this act.

SEC. 2. If in any case the proper officers shall have failed to designate the places of holding the election of delegates, and give notice thereof, as required by chapter 194 of the law of 1867, and shall thereafter make such designation and give such notice, the same shall be as valid and legal as if it had been given as required by said act, and no intentional defect in making such designation, requiring such notice, nor shall any unintentional defect or irregularity, in making the registry required by the aforesaid act, be deemed to invalidate any election held thereunder.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. WILSON reported the New-York Tax Levy.

Recess to 8:30 P. M.

8:30 P. M.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To enlarge the powers and define the duties of Contracting Boards.

To revive the charter of the Sodus Canal Company.

The bill to provide for an additional number of Notaries Public of New-York was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To revive and renew the acts relative to the Oneida Lake Canal, and to provide for its reconstruction.

To authorize the construction of an experimental elevated railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Making appropriations to certain State charitable institutions.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Anti-rent Bill. Carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to add to the same Committee the Buffalo Plank Road Bill. He stated his object to be to substitute for it a bill to increase the fare on the New-York Central Railroad to two and a half cents per mile. Lost—69 to 38—not two-thirds. Adjourned.

Abstract of Bills.

AN ACT TO CREATE A COMMERCIAL HARBOR DISTRICT FOR NEW-YORK.

Senator PIERSON introduced a bill on Monday evening to create a board to be known as the "Board of Docks," to consist of five officers, designated as Commissioners of Docks and the Captain of the Port of New-York.

Such Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, and to hold office for ten years. The Commissioners first appointed to hold their office for two, four, six, eight and ten years respectively, to be determined by lot.

The Captain of the Port of New-York for the time being shall be a member of the Board of Docks and the President thereof, and of the said Metropolitan Harbor District.

The said Board shall have, in respect to all docks, harves, piers, slips and bulkheads in the said cities, and in respect to lands under water along the shores of said cities, all the powers, rights, duties and privileges now by law conferred upon or in any way or manner possessed or enjoyed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, the State Surveyor and Engineer, the municipal authorities of said cities, and Pilot Commissioners.

The Board to have power also:

First—To prescribe the manner in which any pier, wharf, or bulkhead within said district shall hereafter be constructed either as new structures or in place of those now in existence.

Second and Third—To designate the locations and assume the general superintendence of the construction of the same.

Fourth—To construct, purchase and provide all such machines, tools, vessels, boats, implements or things necessary in the discharge of their duties.

Eighth—The powers proposed to be conferred on the Board are exclusive of any authority or control of any municipal corporation, and of any officer thereof, and all persons and officers in possesion or having control of any pier, dock, or ship, in the name or in behalf of either of said cities, or any officer or employer, or agent thereof shall forthwith deliver the same over to the Board.

The Board shall proceed to erect piers, with warehouses thereon, in conformity with plans furnished in section 6, chapter 597 of the laws of 1865, and the Board shall be clothed with all the powers imposed on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City; and for that purpose the Board may make grants of piers, wharves and slips to individuals or corporations; may purchase or procure licences to use any patent that may have been or may be issued for such erections, and may take possession of any piers, wharves or bulkheads at present in possession of individuals, by making compensation in the manner provided. Certificates of indebtedness may be issued until means are raised by tax to meet the current expenses.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Fifth Military District—Gen. Sheridan's Registration Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 10, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 15.

[Extract.]

* * * * *

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act Supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to Provide for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the Parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New-Orleans and the Parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz.:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berenes, John McWhirter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Rensel, Jr., and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thos. Kenefec and George Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector-General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable offices within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district, appoint the Commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the Commissioners of Elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. W. FORSYTH, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Boards of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident in the State of Louisiana for one year, and Parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, and to whom the decision of the Attorney-General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received—due notice of which will be given.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Third Military District—Gen. Pope's Order Providing for Registration.

Major-Gen. POPE, commanding the Third Military District, issued a General Order at Montgomery, Ala., on the 8th inst., in which he quotes the sections of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill providing for registration and prescribing an oath, and adds:

II. In order to execute this provision of the act referred to with as little delay as possible, the commanding officers of the Districts of Alabama, Georgia and Florida will proceed immediately to divide those States into convenient districts for registration, aided by such information on the subject as they have or can obtain. It is suggested that the election districts in each State which, in 1860, sent a member to the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, will be found a convenient division for registration.

It is desirable that in all cases the Registers shall be civilians where it is possible to obtain such as come within the provisions of the act, and are otherwise suitable persons; and that military officers shall not be used for this purpose except in cases of actual necessity. The compensation for Registers will be fixed hereafter, but the general rule will be observed of graduating the compensation by the number of recorded voters. To each list of voters shall be appended the oath of the Register or Registers, that the names have been faithfully recorded and represent actual legal voters, and that the same man does not appear under different names. The

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Jealous Husband Murders his Wife in the Fourth Ward, and Escapes.

A brutal murder was committed yesterday morning in Anne-street, a wife having been killed by her husband during a drunken quarrel. It appears that for some time past Charles Gomray has been addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and before indulging in them was kind and affectionate to his family, but when under the influence of liquor he was very quarrelsome, and frequently abused his wife. Yesterday morning he came home from a debauch, and commenced beating her with his fists, and then threw her down stairs, and jumped on her body, causing her death. Officer Van Brunt, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the latter immediately after the murder was committed, and locked him up in the Station-House, where he remained until 2 o'clock, when he was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to await the action of the Coroner. Mrs. Gomray was a native of Ireland, and was about 30 years of age. She was well known in the neighborhood, and was highly respected by all who knew her. Gomray is a native of Germany, and is about 35 years of age. He has been addicted to the excessive use of liquor for a number of years, and has been frequently arrested for disorderly conduct. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has been employed at the business for a number of years. He has a family residing in Germany, and has been in this country about seven years. He has been frequently arrested for disorderly conduct, and has been in the Tombs Police Court on numerous occasions. He is a powerful man, and is said to be very quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. He has been arrested for beating his wife on several occasions, and has been frequently heard to threaten her life. He has been employed at the shoe business for a number of years, and has been in the habit of working by the week. He has been considered a good workman, and has always received the highest wages paid for his labor. He has been in the habit of drinking to excess for the last two years, and has been frequently arrested for disorderly conduct. He has been in the habit of beating his wife for the last two years, and has been frequently heard to threaten her life. He has been arrested for beating his wife on several occasions

Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 23½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been steady in price, but inactive.

MOLASSES—Is in less request and is heavy, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; Cuba at 48c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but pretty firm, including Spirits Turpentine at 79c.@80c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6 75; Resin at $3 90@$10 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 56@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 75c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 90c.@96c.; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$3 ℔ gallon; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at equi to$1 26@$1 32 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, APRIL 15.—*Sperm*—The market remains quiet, without any change. The only transaction we have to report is a sale of 100 bbls. for export, at a price not made public. *Whale*—As usual, at this season, is depressed by the heavy importations. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,580 bbls. of Polar, South Sea and Coast, all for export, at 73c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending April 15, 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New Bedford—			
Ship Arnolda	—	800	13,000
Ship Arnolda on freight	—	1,250	—
Ship Onward	180	1,200	—
Ship Onward, on freight	—	700	—
Ship Robert Edwards	950	930	—
Ship Western Continent	545	7,878	—
Bark Arctic	86	2,403	—
Bark Camilla	—	700	—
Bark Camilla, on freight	—	1,126	—
Bark Marcella	85	5	—
Brig Perle	—	1,905	—
Edgartown—			
Ship Splendid	—	1,300	20,000
Total	1,846	19,397	33,000
Previously	7,133	17,782	496,750
From Jan. 1 to date	8,979	37,179	529,750
Same time last year	7,054	25,678	468,500
Exports for the week end.ng April 15, 1867	13	2,946	32,550
Previously	9,163		111,150
From Jan 1. to date	9,163	2,959	143,700
Same time last year		186	136,900

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 16c.@16½c. for Crude, 26c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "The market for gray goods has been dull during the week and prices have declined; sales of 64 square for immediate delivery are reported at 9¾c.@10c., and the higher is said to be the general asking rate for the best standard quality, although some parties are said to hold them firmly at 10c."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and has again declined; the inquiry has been very moderate; sales have been reported of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 81 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 65 cash; $22@$22 12 for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime; $21 87@$22 12 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, part at $22 87@$23 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy at 8½c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 285 pkgs. Bacon is in less request; sales 210 boxes at 11¼c. Short Rib; 10¼c.@10 5-16c. for Cumberland Cut. Lard continues depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 760 tcs. and bbls., in tes at 12c.@13c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef continues in limited demand, at about previous quotations. We quote: $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet at $40@$43 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@35c. for State and 9c.@28c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in moderate request at 10c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℔ lb	32 @36
Half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	30 @32
OLD CROP BUTTER.	
Fine to extra State dairies, ℔ lb	28 @30
Good to fine State dairies, ℔ lb	22 @26
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	22 @25
Common to fair State, ℔ lb	15 @18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	12 @14
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	11 @13
Grease Butter—firkins, ℔ lb	9 @10
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	15 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	10 @14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	13 @14

RICE—Has been inactive and unchanged in price.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, including Goat at our nominal quotations: Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Para, 32½c.@35c. in gold; Curacao, 50c.@55c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@40c. currency; Madras, 47½c.@50c. each. And Deer, which we quote thus: Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Bolivar, 35c.@37½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c.@62½c. in gold, ℔ lb

SPICES—Have been quiet at former figures.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 870 hhds. Cuba at from 10c.@12½c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 123,000 lbs. at 11c.@11 3-16c.; also 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in, and have been without material change in value.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive at former quotations.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales, 60 bbls. State in bond at 28½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in limited demand, and though not quotably altered in price, there has been less buoyancy in the market.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@62
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	52@56
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ½ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	58@65
¾ and ½ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	49@53
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	52@58
Full blood fleece	
¾ and ½ blood fleece	45@50
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@43
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@55
Unwashed fleece, fine	34@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	48@52
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@55
Country, super	42@46
Country, No. 1	35@39
Country No. 2	15@19
Lambs	36@45
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d., by steamer, ℔ lb. For Bremen, 900 bales Cotton at ⅝c., by sailing vessel, and 1¼c., by steamer ℔ lb.; also, 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 4½d. ℔ 280 lbs. For a British port, a bark from Miramichi, with Deals, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 16.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

E. 71st-st.—House and lot n. s. 220 E. 4th-av., 20x 102.2, house 45 | $23,000

115th-st.—House and lot n. s. cor. 4th-av., lot 18x 75, house 32 | 3,450

118th-st.—House and lot adjoining, l. 18x75, h. 32 | 3,000

118th-st.—House and lot adjoining, l. 18x75, h. 32 | 3,050

115th-st.—House and lot adjoining, l. 18x75, h. 32 | 3,100

115th-st.—H. and l., 90 ft. e. 4th-av., l. 18x75, h. 33 | 3,000

71st-st.—1 lot n. s. cor. 4th-av., 20x102.2 | 7,350

71st-st.—3 lots adjoining, each | 4,150

71st-st.—2 lots adjoining, each | 4,150

71st-st.—4 lots adj. n. w. cor. Lexington-av., each | 4,100

76th-st.—6 lots s. s. Lexington-av., 25x102.2, each | 3,400

82d-st.—9 lots n. s. 115th-av., 20x102.2, each | 1,375

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

(Estate of Jennet Riker, Jane R. Lee and others.)

6 lots n. s. 77th-st., 125 ft. east 2d-av., each 20x102.2, each | $900

6 lots n. s. 77th-st., 300 ft., east 2d-av., each 25x102.2, each | 800

1 lot s. s. 77th-st., 115 ft. east 3d-av., 34x102 | 1,050

1 lot adjoining, 26x102 | 740

2 lots adjoining, each 26x102, each | 755

1 lot n. s. 76th-st., 116 ft. east 3d-av., 33x102 | 885

2 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each | 815

2 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each | 825

5 gore lots s. s. 76th-st., 116 ft. E. 2d-av., each | 450

2 gore lots, adjoining, each | 530

1 lot adjoining, 26x102 | 690

3 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each | 750

3 lots s. s. 76th-st., 179 ft. E. 1st-av. each 18.9x102.2 | 610

3 lots adjoining, each 18.9x102.3 each | 550

3 lots adjoining, each 18.9x102.2 each | 515

1 lot s. s. 1st-av., 61 ft. N. 76th-st., 25.6x98 | 1,150

2 lots n. s. 75th-st., 88 ft. E. 1st-av., 25x102 each | 800

2 gore lots n. s. 76th-st., 413 ft. E. 1st-av., 25x114 each | 935

1 lot s. w. cor. Ave. A and 75th-st., 22.2x98 | 1,020

1 lot adjoining, 20x98 | 720

3 lots adjoining, each 20x98 each | 700

4 lots adjoining, each 20x98 each | 675

1 lot n. e. cor. 74th-st. and Ave. A, 21x 110 | 850

1 lot s. s. 74th-st., 91 ft. east Ave. A, 25x102 each | 700

1 lot s. s. 75th-st., 95 ft. east Ave. A, 25x102 | 710

1 lot adjoining, 25x10[illegible] | 5[illegible]

1 lot adjoining, 25x102 | 7[illegible]

1 lot adjoining, 25x102 | 7[illegible]

2 lots each, 25x102 | 1[illegible]

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL—BROOKLYN PROPERTY

3 lots on 16th-av., between 19th and 14th sts., ea... $1,200

4 lots on 9th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., ea... 1,000

3 lots on 14th-st., between 8th and 10th ave., ea... 725

7 lots on 14th-st., adjoining above, title a little defective, ea | 600

4 lots adjoining, same title, ea | 600

5 lots adjoining, same title, ea | 550

Brown-stone house, No. 43 South Oxford-st | 12,750

House and 2 lots, 1st-pl., near 7th-av | 15,100

House and lot No. 52 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh | 3,725

House and lot No. 54 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh | 3,700

House and lot No. 56 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh | 3,710

House and lot 21st-st., near 4th-av | 1,075

House and lot adjoining above | 1,050

House and lot adjoining above | 1,050

House and 2 lots 22d-st., near 4th-av | 2,100

Vacant lot, 20x100, Washington, near Myrtle | 900

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to travel with a family, either to Europe or any part of the United States, or would go to the country with a first-class family as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 8th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an excellent cook and a good baker, willing to assist in the washing of a small family; no objection to going a short distance from the City; good reference shall be given from last place. Apply at 139 11th-st., corner of Avenue A.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, in a respectable private family, as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewer; no objection to a short distance in the country; has two years' City reference. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; would have no objections to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 342 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl in a pious family as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to take care of a child and do plain sewing; City reference for ten years and four months from her present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Park-av., corner of 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; is willing to do waiting and go to the country for the Summer months; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation in a private family as nurse; can take care of a child from its birth; is a good sewer; can take care of an invalid lady; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 18th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, hair-dressing in every style; can work on a sewing-machine; the highest City reference given. Call at No. 877 Broadway, up stairs, in the millinery rooms; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and the care of children; is a good first-class chambermaid; is fully competent to fill her situation; best character from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 33th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will assist in chamberwork if required, or take care of one or two growing children; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 16 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, housework'rs, young girls of all nations; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, employment as seamstress, and to assist with children over three years old; can cut and fit children's dresses or any other family work. A line addressed to Mrs. HEMPSON, Station G, 8th-av., New York, for two days, will be attended to. No objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, children's nurses, seamstresses and servants of all work, having unexceptionable references to the first Brooklyn families, at BANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. (A. A. Low's Building.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can sew and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation in a private family as nurse; can take care of a child from its birth; is a good sewer; can take care of an invalid lady; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 18th-st., in the basement.

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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and the care of children; is a good first-class chambermaid; is fully competent to fill her situation; best character from her last place. Call for two days at No. 127 East 33th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, children's nurses, seamstresses and servants of all work, having unexceptionable references to the first Brooklyn families, at BANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. (A. A. Low's Building.)

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her infant's nurse, who can be highly recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine work; is also willing to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS A SITUATION in a small family. Call at her present employer's, where she has three years' reference, No. 50 27th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 East 35th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to travel to California with a family; good reference; one used to travel. Apply at No. 180 Hammond-st., near West.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meat and game; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker. Call at 343 6th-av., in the toystore, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a child of Protestant parents to dry nurse at her own home. Address NURSE, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a lady or gentleman at her own house; is done in the neatest style. Call at No. 498 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—WORK BY A WOMAN; IS A FIRST-rate house-cleaner; also a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 464, corner 26th-st. and 10th-av. MRS. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her infant's nurse; she is well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as plain cook and assist in washing and ironing in a small family; no objection in going to the country. Can be seen at No. 249 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress a situation; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of grown children, or do light chamberwork; has six years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 249 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will take a situation in a private family or a gentleman's boarding-house; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands all kinds of family baking; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 157 West 37th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; would take care of children and do plain sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 West 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 722 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.; front room second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to travel with a lady in the capacity of maid and seamstress, or as nurse to grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; would assist in washing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 98 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to take care of grown children and do sewing; best of references. Can be seen at No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Woman as seamstress; is competent; would help in light chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 103 West 49th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 327 East 21st-st., room 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by seamstress by a respectable Scotch woman Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No No. 2 West 34th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 16 years old, as waitress or to do light chamberwork in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 329 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as a first-class waitress in a private family; would like to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 18 West 28th-st., first floor, back room; good reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Address present situation, No. 76 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber work and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 237 2d-av. Ring the second bell.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 40 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as family seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. No. 252 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family washing; can give good reference if required. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to take care of an invalid; can give good reference. Call at No. 6 Worth-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who has good reference. Apply at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situat on as cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 204 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as wet nurse; lost her baby one month. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent woman to take care of a baby and assist in chamberwork. Refers to her employer, Mrs. 18 7th-av.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING BY A laundress of fifteen years' experience; at low rates. Call or address MRS. GILLEN, No. 22 Thomas-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as nurse, plain sewer or chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at 506 West 16th-st.

NO. 315 BOWERY.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived in the best of families; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days.

NO. 410 6TH-AV., OFF 25TH-ST.—AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City reference.

A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO HAS accrossed the Atlantic several times, would take charge of an invalid or family going to Europe; would consider her passage a sufficient compensation; best of reference. Inquire at the millinery rooms, No. 877 Broadway.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS to engage with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, &c., wanting good servants, German girls, &c., can be suited promptly at the large American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES THE SITUAtion of companion to a lady going to Europe; no objection to act as maid if required; wages no object; good references. Address E. M. B., Box 194 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A PLACE for a very faithful and efficient woman, as nurse, waitress or servant to a family going to Europe. Apply to Mrs. CHURCH, No. 114 (new number) East 10th-st.

FAMILIES WHO WANT SERVANTS will call at the German Intelligence Office, No. 18 Stanton-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; has the best of City references; is perfectly sober, willing and obliging. Call or address R. F., in the livery stable, East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY single man, who has a practical knowledge of gardening; understands the management of the grapery, greenhouse, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. Address J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN COACHMAN, a situation in a private family; is obliging and willing to be generally useful; has no objections to the country; best of reference. Call on or address G. H. GOLDER, No. 517 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family; a good driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good City reference. Address for two days, A. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses; will make himself useful in a garden; has good reference; country preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; can give undoubted reference from his employers; is willing. Address J. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; very best of City and country reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Apply or address F. F., No. 22 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY steady single young man; has no objection to assist a gardener; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS coachman and groom by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; can give satisfactory reference. Address J. M., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who had long experience in this City and country; fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SOBER MAN, A situation as vegetable gardener; is thoroughly competent to take care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and driving; the best of City reference. Address for two days J. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; first-class reference produced; no objection to go a short distance. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address JAMES, No. 20 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant bartender in the City or country; can give twelve months of the very best City references from last employer; knows how to make all kinds of fancy drinks. Address for two days, J. W., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; has no objections to assist in garden if required; is a good milker; the best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has best of reference from last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses, fine harness and carriages; best City reference from last place. Call on or address P. B., at No. 155 East 22d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the care, management and driving of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address O. A., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, as coachman; is a good groom and driver; is willing to be obliging; is single; country preferred. Call or address WALSH, No. 5 Vestry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man as porter; will make himself generally useful about the house; best of country references. Address W. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; references from former places. Address B. W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, aged 28, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm, large or small; understands breeding all kinds of stock, draining land, farming in all its branches; wife a first-class butter-maker, and understands the raising of poultry; willing to go to any part of the country, and would give satisfaction to their employers; first-class reference. Apply to W. B., seedstore, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has 15 years of unexceptionable City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; would assist in gardening; willing, sober and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Address P. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations in a gentleman's family; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. M. TOBIN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN NOW AND THE 1ST OF June, by a steady, able-bodied German, who speaks and writes the English language fluently, a situation as porter; satisfactory reference given from his last employer. Address HENRY ARTZ, Box No. 4,053 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; has nine years' City reference; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and fine harness; is perfectly sober and obliging. Apply to W. R. ELLIS, No. 61 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing and obliging, and is well recommended by last employer, and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, or address C. D. C., No. 382 Broadway, (saddle store,) corner Franklin-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a careful driver, and well acquainted with the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 10 West 54th-st

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; truly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address F. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Address JOHN HEDAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who can wait on table, if required; has good City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or groom and coachman; would work in a garden, and willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address T. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of carriage and road horses; City reference from last employer. Address or call on JOHN DEVLIN, No. 98 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ABLEbodied man, German, as workman in a wine and liquor cellar, or as porter; can come well rec

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. ZAMPA; or, THE MARBLE BRIDE. Principal characters by Senora Carmen Poch, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Testa, Bellini, Giorgio Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE UNEQUAL MATCH and THE SECRET. Characters by the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE ENCHANTRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT, leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON JUAN DEL JONARIO. THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, LEAPING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. Oscar Pfeiffer, assisted by Signora Giuditta Altieri, Signor A. Randolfi, Mr. J. B. Poznanski, Mr. Walter R. Johnson, Mr. Groscurth.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, NORMA, JEALOUS HUSBAND, and HORN'S MYSTERY.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE LIVING HEAD; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH,
Stanton-st., near Christie.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT in aid of the Hope Mission Sunday-school.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOAN OF A LOVER and SERIOUS FAMILY.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable gives us little this morning besides the usual commercial and financial news.

Admiral PERSANO, who commanded the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa, has been cashiered from the naval service for incapacity and disobedience of orders.

The American yachts are preparing for their return voyage.

CONGRESS.

Business in the Senate was somewhat delayed yesterday for want of a quorum at the opening hour. When a sufficient number of Senators at length appeared for the transaction of business, the question of adjournment was discussed, and the nominations to office, which the President sent in, were severely commented upon. Finally a motion to adjourn on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, prevailed. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor sent to the Senate yesterday his veto of the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto was negatived—yeas 6, nays 24. The bill to increase the fare on the Central Railroad, which was vetoed by the Governor, was called up, but the Senate refused to pass it over the veto by yeas 8, nays 23. The following bills were passed: To provide for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner; relative to young female vagrants in New-York; creating the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal; the New-York County tax levy; amending the act incorporating the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund; relative to buildings in New-York for storage of combustible materials, and to create a bureau for the prevention of fires; authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Health to regulate the driving of live stock through the streets of New-York and Brooklyn; incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters; authorizing Hell Gate pilots to continue the present rates of pilotage three years longer; amending the Brooklyn Prospect Park Law; relative to the collection of unpaid taxes in Onondaga County. The bill authorizing the Superintendents of the Bank Department to examine into the affairs and condition of the several Savings Banks in the State, was adopted. The resolution directing the Comptroller to call in the loan made by the State in 1847 to the Tioga Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company, was adopted.

In the Assembly a bill was passed providing for the holding of elections for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in cases where such elections are not properly called, as required by law, and also for filling vacancies caused by the declination or death of delegates.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company held a general meeting of its shareholders at Hamburg on the 28th ult. From the report of the Directors it appears that its earnings for the past year, notwithstanding the interruption to travel and commerce caused by the war in Germany in the Summer, were very large, and that after the usual increase of the reserve fund and the amounts set apart for repairs and new machinery, a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year will be distributed. A fact of general interest to our people is the announcement by the Directors that in the course of the year, without interfering with the regular trips between Hamburg and New-York and the contemplated new line of steamers to Central and South America, regular steam packets will also be run from Hamburg to New-Orleans, so as to connect the chief port of the Southwest directly with the European continent.

Right Rev. JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, died last evening at the Episcopal residence in Buffalo. The body will lie in state at the residence throughout Holy Week, and be buried on Tuesday next.

Three or four weeks ago a negro named OLIVER SMITH, residing in Varick, Seneca County, N. Y., died suddenly, and it was reported that he had been poisoned. An analysis of the stomach revealed the fact that it contained enough arsenic to kill half a dozen men. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict that SMITH came to his death by poison administered by Mrs. SMITH, wife of deceased, WM. HENRY SCOTT and Mrs. BRAZINGTON, son and mother of Mrs. SMITH, who were committed to Jail at Waterloo to await the action of the Grand Jury. The family of Mrs. SMITH are white people.

Material aid for the suffering Cretans still agitates the public mind and pocket abroad. A Committee at Paris, headed by M. BERRYER and including the well-known names of the DUC DE BROGLIE, M. GUIZOT, Comte DE MONTALEMBERT, M. VILLEMAIN, M. ST. MARC-GIRARDIN and other distinguished persons, has issued a document appealing to the Christian public for subscriptions in aid of the Cretans and other suffering Christian populations of the East. The paper states that £9,000 has already been subscribed in England.

A man named INGRAHAM, who is believed to have been an accomplice of the brothers PIXLEY in the murder of Gen. BAILEY, in Vernon County, Mo., has been hung by the citizens of that county. Gen. BAILEY had gone with the Sheriff to arrest the PIXLEYS for stealing, and was returning with them in custody when he was murdered. The PIXLEYS escaped, taking with them the General's horse, watch and $1,400 in cash. INGRAHAM was believed to have assisted in the murder, and two other persons who are supposed to have been cognizant of it have been arrested.

On and after Monday, the 22d inst., there will be two daily lines of railway postal cars on the Erie Railway, between New-York, *via* Hornellsville, and Buffalo, and between Hornellsville and Dunkirk, at and after which time all the mail service on that line, through and way, will be performed by the postal clerks, assisted by the "mail-bag catcher," and the way service, as now performed on the slow or local trains by route agents, will be abandoned. The postal cars will leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., and Buffalo at 2:20 P. M. and 11:20 P. M.

Col. CHARLES FARNSWORTH was drowned at Savannah, Ga., on Monday evening, together with a man named WILDER, who was with him in a sailboat. Col. FARNSWORTH was born in Hartford, Conn., and entered the service in 1861, as Adjutant of the First Connecticut Cavalry. He was once wounded in battle, and once captured, lying for several months in rebel prisons. He was engaged in business at Savannah at the time of his death.

There have been sixteen murders committed in Jackson County, Ind., in the past two years, most of them shockingly cold-blooded and premeditated. The law-loving citizens are becoming much alarmed at this condition of affairs, and are determined to put an end to it. A Vigilance Committee has been organized, which threatens to visit sudden and condign punishment upon the offenders.

The reception extended last evening to Senator WILSON, in the Tremont Temple, Boston, by the representative men and leading organizations in the present Temperance movement, was an enthusiastic affair. In his address Mr. WILSON took decided grounds in favor of the Prohibitory Law and against licensing.

The town of Alliance, Ohio, was yesterday flooded in consequence of the bursting of the reservoir belonging to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Great damage was done in the village, and two children are reported to have been drowned.

HENRY BURDEN, Esq., of Burden's Iron Works, near Troy, was struck with paralysis, at his residence, Sunday morning. He was completely prostrated for a time, but is now recovering.

GEORGE DAWSON, for 36 years connected with the Albany *Evening Journal*, has resigned the editorial charge of the paper to GEORGE W. DEMERS, who has been for two years one of its editorial writers. Mr. DAWSON still retains an interest in the *Journal*.

HENRY BOWEN, a venerable citizen of Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning. He was Secretary of State of Rhode Island for thirty years, from 1819 to 1849, and previously for two years was Attorney-General.

Rev. DAVID D. FIELD, D. D., for many years Pastor of the Congregational Church at Stockbridge, Mass., died suddenly at his residence in that place last evening, aged 86 years. Mr. FIELD was the father of CYRUS W. and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of this City.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a very stringent law for the regulation of Life Insurance Companies in Ohio. The law covers State organizations, agencies of companies organized under the laws of other States, and of foreign institutions.

A letter from Mr. WM. C. BRYANT, dated March 26, says that Mr. KING then lay at Rome dangerously ill, and that small hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The *Republican Canadien* is the name of a paper recently established in Montreal, Canada, as the organ of the French population. It favors the annexation of that country to the United States.

While AARON BOSWORTH and his little son were crossing a bridge over the Erie Canal, near Rochester, yesterday, the bridge gave way, and Mr. BOSWORTH was seriously, and his son fatally, injured.

GEORGE PEABODY is to meet the citizens of Georgetown, Mass., next Thursday, when the school children will be addressed by him, and the citizens will make the occasion a holiday.

Three hundred emigrants for Brazil sailed yesterday from New-Orleans in the steamship *Marmion*.

LOCAL NEWS.

The formal presentation of a marble bust of Hon. CHAS. O'CONOR was made yesterday to the Supreme Court soon after the opening of the General Term. The Chairman of the Committee submitted a few remarks, and brief speeches were made by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., Corporation Counsel; by Ex-Judge DEAN and Ex-Judge PIERREPONT. Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, responded, and in a few well-timed words accepted, in behalf of that Court, the work of art, and closed by saying that it was hoped "the marble" (meaning the bust; "may be as perpetual as the marble edifice where it is about to be placed," (meaning the new Court-house.) During the presentation ceremony the Bench was occupied by the six Supreme Court Judges now holding Court in this City, and also by Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, First Judge of the Common Pleas.

Yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock a German pianist named CHARLES GODFREY WAIBEL murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. The quarrel which terminated thus fearfully seems to have been of a desperate character, as the body of the deceased was much beaten and the chamber and furniture were covered with blood. WAIBEL has not yet been arrested. An inquest was held by Coroner GOVER and a verdict rendered against the murderer and a warrant issued for his arrest.

The Committee investigating the merits of life-saving inventions met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A communication was read from Mr. STIMERS on life-boats generally, with especial reference to the advantages of that known as the Frazee Life-boat, the invention of Capt. FRAZER, of this City. After the reading of this document the Commission adjourned, to complete their tests of steam values, gauges, &c., at No. 18 Cherry-st.

The motion made a few days since to discharge the defendants from arrest in the action entitled STEWART *vs.* DREW, FISK, BELDEN and others, was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday. The motion was granted on the condition that the defendants stipulate not to bring an action against the plaintiff, STEWART.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, THEOPHILE KICK, a receiver of stolen goods, was convicted, and remanded for sentence. FREDERICK S. PUDDINGS was convicted of obtaining money from the keepers of houses of prostitution as license, under the pretext that he was a "Bordell assessor," and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

BENJ. F. OKIE, a clerk in the Post-office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of secreting and embezzling a letter of value. He was held to bail by United States Commissioner STILLWELL in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination.

The annual reception of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was given at the rooms corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street last evening. It consisted of music and paintings. The audience was large.

The master carpenters held a meeting last night, at which they resolved to adhere to their former action, and to pay journeymen at the rate o $3 50 per day.

The deed of the new Post-office site was delivered to the United States authorities yesterday by Comptroller CONNOLLY, on receipt of $500,000.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday seven persons were convicted of assault and battery, and seventeen of petit larceny.

Produce and merchandise were less freely dealt in yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. The freight engagements were limited, owing in part to the scarcity of freight room, and the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Last Struggles of Imperialism in Mexico—Prospects of the Republic.

Though MAXIMILIAN is besieged at Queretaro by a Republican army twice the strength of his own, it is yet possible that he may hold out for some time, and may even be able to escape with his troops to the capital of Mexico, where he can stand another siege. In a large view of the situation, military and political, his prospects are utterly desperate; but while he has even ten thousand troops immediately around him, and as many more in his service in other parts of the country, he cannot, under existing circumstances, be considered in imminent deadly peril. It is quite likely it will yet be discovered that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, is in greater fear of his personal safety than is necessary. Here and in Europe he seems, and has seemed, in extremest peril; and if it were precisely true that he was under close siege, with only a disaffected army under turbulent leaders, without money or supplies, without a purpose or a plan, or the means of carrying out either, his case would be as bad as it is regarded in Vienna. But the Republican army does *not* keep up a close siege of Queretaro, nor is it able to break up his communications with the capital and other important points yet in his hands. His army is of poor material and discipline, and would not be of much account in great regular military operations; but it is quite as good as its opponent for such fighting as is going on in Mexico. It is better commanded, too, than the Republican army; and if MIRAMON and MARQUEZ continue to coöperate with MAXIMILIAN, they are capable of doing something more than testing the generalship of ESCOBEDO, who, notwithstanding his vacillation, ferocity and outrageous violations of the laws of war, is retained by JUAREZ in chief Liberal command. MAXIMILIAN is assuredly very bad off for money for his army; but that is a chronic state with all parties in Mexico; it is something to which Mexican troops are accustomed, whatever flag they may fight under; and if he can make a levy now and then on some place of a few thousand dollars, he will do quite as well as the adversary on the other side of the line.

We have no doubt, in short, that, desperate as the whole case appears to outside observers, both with regard to immediate operations and ultimate results, MAXIMILIAN and those around him entertain some sort of hopes either of gaining their ends in prolonging the existence of the Empire, or else of securing for themselves terms different from those which the Liberal leaders have thus far held out. We have little doubt that if they fail in one, they will succeed in the other of these ends. The Juarist chiefs, including the commander of the army, have declared their determination of outlawing and executing all the "traitors" in MAXIMILIAN'S service; and as this includes foreigners as well as natives, private soldiers as well as Generals, civil as well as military officers, they are sure to meet with a resistance as determined as their threats are desperate. They have proven, too, by the recent wholesale massacre of Frenchmen at San Jacinto, and by numerous other executions which are reported, that the threat is not an empty one, and that no consideration of the laws of war, the opinion of other nations, or the claims of humanity, will stand for a moment in their way. So far as *they* are concerned, we have no doubt that the apprehensions of the Emperor of Austria are justifiable, and that MAXIMILIAN, on falling into their hands, would share the fate pronounced against other traitors; and we believe that if saved at all, it will only be by his own power and our remonstrance. MAXIMILIAN has the means of carrying on the war long enough to make it a very unprofitable business for JUAREZ—that is to say, if the latter persists in prosecuting hostilities until the Imperialists surrender *unconditionally*. MAXIMILIAN can hardly do less, moreover, than maintain himself until honorable terms are secured; and were he shabby enough to desert his upholders under present circumstances, MIRAMON, MEJIA and MARQUEZ would doubtless carry on war in their own defence and in the name of the Church. If JUAREZ possesses any qualities that fit him for the duty of governing, he will not only put an immediate stop to the execution of Imperialists, but he will offer a general amnesty to leaders and followers, and will offer terms to MAXIMILIAN himself such as are demeaning to neither party.

If, therefore, the most recent developments lead us to the conclusion that the Mexican Empire may not fall quite as quick as has lately been expected, the certainty of its fall is fixed as ever, and is but a question of weeks or months. With a small measure of skill on the part of the Juarist Generals, and a small measure of statesmanship on the part of JUAREZ himself, he may very speedily be established in the capital, with the machinery of Republican Government again in operation. He must resume his position amid great difficulties. The country bankrupt as well as the exchequer; the States disorganized as well as society; the old contention between the Church and the Government still unsettled; the chiefs of faction eager as ever for their work; industry prostrated, commerce annihilated—it will require genius and force to succeed under such circumstances. Anxious as we are to find grounds of hope—eager as we ever have been to see republican institutions work successfully in Mexico, we confess that we are always seized with something like despair when we witness the state of things that there exists—exists under all leaders and parties, through all times and circumstances. We were in hope that the discipline of foreign intervention would work out good for Mexico; that at least it would unite the people in upholding a strong and orderly independent Government, and in suppressing factious leaders. It is grievous to see so many reasons to fear that it has not even effected this. The question will yet be forced upon us whether *we* have any duty in the premises. It will probably be irresistibly forced upon Congress at its next session.

The Case of the Peterhoff.

The Supreme Court at Washington has at last decided in the case of the *Peterhoff*, which will be remembered as the English steamer captured while on her way to Matamoras. The capture was made in February, 1863, and the case has since been before the Courts; the vessel and cargo having been condemned as prize in the District Court in this City, and an appeal having been taken from that decision direct to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court releases the vessel herself, and all of the cargo which was not contraband of war or owned by the owners of contraband cargo. It is not easy to say, from the brief notice which has been telegraphed, what is the exact effect of the decision as to the cargo, for the Court below held that all the claimants of the cargo were owners of contraband of war on board, and put the condemnation of the cargo expressly on this ground. So far, therefore, as the cargo is concerned, the principles laid down by the District Court seem to have been sustained. If any portion is discharged, it is probably because the Supreme Court came to a different opinion as to the facts from that which was held by the Court below.

As to the vessel, the Supreme Court seems to have followed the same rule which they laid down in the case of the *Springbok*, which they also released, while condemning her cargo. The case was even stronger in favor of the *Peterhoff*, for while commerce between Nassau, the destination of the *Springbok*, and the rebel States must be by sea, that from Matamoras, the destination of the *Peterhoff*, to Texas was inland, and the Courts say that "neutral trade from neutral to blockaded ports by *inland navigation* is lawful." Hence the vessel herself was not connected with an illegal traffic.

These limitations on the right of capture which have been made by the Supreme Court will, no doubt, be highly satisfactory to the French and other writers who were so ready during the rebellion to apply ill epithets to our Prize Courts, though they by no means confine the right of capture between the narrow limits which those writers would have marked out. Now that the passions of the contest have subsided abroad as well as at home, and the United States is once more received into favor there, doubtless they will be willing to confess that they went too far, and that our Courts have not, after all, on the whole, derogated from their ancient and well earned reputation in their decisions of the many prize cases which have come before them.

The result in this particular case will be a pretty heavy bill of damages for our Government to pay to the owners of the vessel. But it will not be certain after all that it was not worth while to have run the risk which our officers did in seizing the vessel, and whether the nation has not profited thereby. In that view the bill will be cheerfully liquidated.

Business and Revenue—Warnings from the West.

Croaking is not a characteristic of the West. Its people are confident and hopeful, and rarely complain of pressure until they actually feel the screw. When Western newspapers, therefore, tell of hard times, of general depression, and of the need of rigid economy and caution, we may be sure that affairs are passing under a cloud, the dimensions of which none can estimate. And this is precisely what is communicated by the two leading journals of Chicago. Opposite as they are in politics, and differing as they do on questions affecting the future of national industry and finance, they are for once agreed touching the existing facts of Western speculation and trade. Thus the *Times*, the organ of the Illinois Democracy, has a correspondent in the interior of the State who writes from Springfield as follows:

"Business here continues very much depressed, with no immediate prospect of relief, notwithstanding it was hoped that the opening of Spring would bring the farmers into the city in large numbers. It is now feared, however, that the farming population are contenting themselves with their purchases made during last Fall and Winter, and are practicing economy to a greater extent than for a number of years back. In the meantime *the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis runners are scouring the country in every direction, offering goods by sample on long credit, thus forcing sales upon merchants, and, as a consequence, flooding the country towns with their wares, at a time when the demand for them is more limited than usual.* On the other hand, the manufacturing interests are unusually depressed, their profits diminished, and the amount of their sales lessened. A greater number of persons than usual also are to be found in the streets out of employment; and I learn that, on account of the extravagantly high price of flour, the consumption of corn meal in this city was never so great as during the past month. It is with difficulty that many persons are able to pay their taxes. I have even heard that many heretofore well-to-do citizens have been obliged to borrow money on pledge of articles in order to do so. In fine, a distrust of the future on the part of all, from the large capitalist to the small real estate holder, appears to be the main feature of financial and commercial affairs. No prudent man appears inclined to enter into new engagements. The merchant only buys for immediate consumption. The manufacturer works his establishment in the most economical manner. The prudent banker contracts his loans and discounts."

Is it true that New-York merchants are running a race with the fast men of Chicago, in the business of overstocking interior towns with goods? The statement is probably correct in reference to the Western centres of wholesale trade, but we believe that the New-York houses engaged in the hazardous game are the exception, not the rule. Our solid, established firms are restricting credit within very narrow limits. That they have need to do so is further evidenced by the Chicago *Tribune*, perhaps the best informed journal in the West on the subjects concerning which we quote:

"The attempt of those who have embarked in all manner of speculative enterprises to realise their investments and hold the same in cash, is but a prudent measure to avert the crushing effects of the storm, should one come. There is an unhealthy condition of things proceeding from all this. The annual strife between landlords and tenants has an extraordinary intensity in all parts of the country this season. *Capital trembles as it looks into the future.* Labor is demanding an increase of wages in the face of the impending panic and prostration. *Never was there a time when the man of large means should so hesitate and weigh well the probabilities of the future before embarking in new enterprises, and never was there a time when those who live upon their earnings, be they great or small, should so retrench their expenditures in every possible means to be able better to meet the impending difficulty.* It may be that the country will escape a season of financial disruption and disaster, but it may not escape it. Those who are hesitating to embark with their capital in real estate and improvements, may well consider whether they are likely to obtain any compensating return upon that investment during a season of financial disaster, and a consequent return to actual values."

Ominous words are these, considering the quarter whence they come. The mutterings of disaster are indeed loud, or the Western Babylon would not heed them.

Another Radical print, without descending to an analysis of business prospects, dwells upon the heavy decline of the internal revenue as a proof of wide-spread industrial depression. The fact is undeniable and the inference is just. But the Philadelphia *Press* perverts the lesson of both when it ascribes them to the course of the President, and especially his removal of Radicals from office. The explanation might pass as a joke, but for the solemnity with which it is stated and reiterated by the *Press*. It does not appear to have occurred to our cotemporary that Congress may perhaps be quite as responsible as the Executive. Removals from office may have disturbed many household economies. But we apprehend that the proneness of Congress to tamper with tariff and taxes and currency and debt have operated more mischievously on the trade and industry of the country than any other political cause that can be mentioned. Other than party causes have been at work, however, and it is neither wise nor just to encumber the discussion of business and financial questions with the prejudices and exaggerations of an angry partisanship.

Claims Against Government Vessels and Property.

We can well understand why the officers of the Government should resist every effort that is made in any shape to procure from the Courts a declaration of their right and power to compel the Government to appear before them. Such a declaration would be not only humiliating to the dignity of the Republic, but it would be extremely dangerous. It would be used in any time of domestic trouble to embarrass the actions of the nation on every hand. On this ground we justify to the fullest extent the course taken by the Government in the recent application to the Supreme Court on behalf of Mississippi. To have allowed such a proceeding to be instituted would have been a dangerous precedent.

But the officers of the Government are apt to go further than this, and refuse to submit matters to the courts which are eminently proper to be disposed of by them. An instance of the kind is found in our law reports this morning, in the salvage case of the schooner *L. S. Davis*, decided by Judge SHIPMAN. The schooner was saved from imminent peril, having on board a cargo of six hundred bales of cotton belonging to the United States. The salvors filed their libel against vessel and cargo, and the Government officials appear to say that the Court cannot issue process against the cotton, because it is Government property, and to seize it would be to compel the Government to appear in Court. The Court sustains this position as in duty bound, and the salvors must get their compensation as they can.

This is not the only case of the kind which has been decided in the same way. The case of the *Thomas A. Scott*, decided by the same Judge, was a similar one, and the case of the *Othello* and her cargo, decided by Judge NELSON on appeal, involved another phase of the same question.

And with the large increase of our navy during the past few years, an increase which will be in a measure permanent, such cases of the salvage of Government vessels and property are likely to be more frequent than they have been.

It seems to us that the Government might very well adopt the rule which prevails in England in such cases. There, if a claim is made against a Government vessel, on notice of the claim by the Lords of the Admiralty, an appearance will be directed to be entered, and the suit proceeds against the vessel as if she were a private vessel. Clearly, that is the right way to dispose of such questions. The Courts are just as competent to determine such claims against Government vessels as against any other, and it will always be more satisfactory to the citizen to have his controversy determined by a Court, in accordance with the rules of law, than to submit it to officials or Bureaus or Boards to determine, upon such rules and principles as they please to adopt.

The practice of our Government, we think, needs improvement as far as concerns this branch of minor national morals. There is a good deal of complaint about its mode of dealing with citizens who have controversies with it, and a simple change of practice such as we have suggested would, we are confident, gain favor for it, and at the same time secure more satisfactory results in every way.

MINOR TOPICS.

Thanks to Gov. FENTON, the Broadway Surface Railroad scheme has been killed, for this year at least. His message vetoing the bill was delivered yesterday, and was sustained in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 6. A more iniquitous measure never passed the Legislature, and the citizens of New-York may rejoice in their deliverance from the threatened outrage. Its promoters have boasted of their ability to override a veto as readily as they achieved their object in the House, and by the same means. The Senate's vote yesterday, must have disappointed them, and they may now leisurely balance their accounts. The veto of the Central Railroad Fare Bill has also been sustained by the Senate by a vote of 23 to 8.

It is one of the glories of the great West that the school-house and the college make their appearance nearly as soon as there are children and youth to profit by them. In California the academy has kept pace with the population, until there is no lack of elementary instruction in the State. But the only institution of learning which fairly deserves the name is the College of California. For fourteen years it has worked and struggled on, just keeping its head above water, but yet afloat and alive. A short time since a public, organized effort was made in San Francisco to take hold of this institution and place it upon secure footing by a permanent endowment of $100,000. A meeting was held, largely attended and enthusiastically sustained by men from all professions and occupations. Twenty thousand dollars were raised on the spot in four subscriptions of $5,000 each, and several other gifts of like amount are promised, besides those coming from men who will give, but modestly wait till the solid men have laid the foundation stones. Besides these assurances there are sundry wills known to be made and unlikely to be altered which will in time bring other large sums into the treasury. And, to complete the favorable auspices under which this College makes its new and vigorous start, the State authorities will probably intrust to its management the appropriation made by Congress for the advancement of agricultural and mining science in California.

It seems strange that the advocates of flogging in the English Army who defend it as a deterrent from crime, do not see that, as a rule, they who render themselves liable to such punishment care as little for the penalty as for the fault. In the late discussion of this point in Parliament, the return on flogging, which was exhibited for statistical information, showed the case of one soldier who in less than three years was five times Court-martialed, sentenced four times to be flogged, was thrice actually flogged, and was imprisoned 766 days, or two years. Another man was also five times before the Court, and was imprisoned a year and a half, besides one flogging. A third was tried seven times, flogged three, and spent nearly three years in prison. A fourth was before a Court-martial six times, and received 929 lashes. Efficacious punishment! The great struggle now is to equalize punishments for officers and men, so that, as in civil life, all shall stand alike before the law. It would be, perhaps, too long a step ahead, but a reform must aim at much to attain even a little.

The discharge of Ex-Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, as a result of the three days' examination before the Board of Magistrates at Market-Drayton, would seem to leave the merits of his case as much befogged as ever. The presiding magistrate, Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON, was from the outset of the proceedings a partial friend to the accused, as was shown by the many petty interruptions and technical annoyances which he inflicted upon the prosecuting officers. True, he appears to have shared these favorable prejudices with the crowds who filled the Court, his decision being received with cheers which the magistrates could not suppress, for the English heartily believe in "crushing out rebellion" when it occurs in India, Jamaica or Ireland. But the absolute authority of Gov. EYRE as military and civil ruler of a province should make him entirely responsible for what was done in it at a time when the governmental power is naturally and necessarily wielded by a single arm. Whether this officer was really actuated by guilty malice, or merely allowed his intensified fears to excite a weak heart to unnecessary cruelty, may not have been a question worth solving. But if it was to be legally considered at all, it was hardly a subject to be superficially investigated in an obscure town and under circumstances of judicial partiality which rendered the decision one of no real weight or importance.

Ex-Gov. MCRAE, of Mississippi, has written a letter concerning the present condition of public affairs in the South. After rehearsing the political opinions which led the South into a contest of force with the General Government, he says that the victory of the latter leaves the South no rights but such as the conqueror may choose to give them. He thinks President JOHNSON has had none but the best intentions in the policy he has pursued, but regrets that he did not call Congress together in extra session as soon as the war was over, and endeavor to agree with them upon a policy of reconstruction adapted to the necessities of the case. He advises the people of Mississippi not to "accept," because that would imply willingness, but to *submit* to the terms of the Military Bill, as the best thing they can do. He says he would not advise the freedmen to register or vote, "unless it shall appear that bad men are likely to influence or lead them astray." He thinks they will act in concert with the white citizens of the South. Apprehensions were entertained before the war that the slaves might rise in insurrection, but "the negroes," he says, "were never more faithful to us than during the war." What all the people have now to do is to conform to the legislation of Congress.

The health of New-York City in Summer is a question affecting the State, and indeed the whole country, for it is the focus of passenger travel as well as the distributing *entrepot* for merchandise. We have had much trouble here on the quarantine question. Very naturally, the inhabitants of any pleasant suburban neighborhood object to the location of pest-houses in their vicinity, and the islands about the bay are becoming just such rural retreats. Long Island, indeed, is so rapidly growing in density of population on its western end, that it would be as bad for us to have Brooklyn stricken by pestilence as New-York itself, the connection is so intimate and constant. The debate at Albany last week on this question assumed importance again from the fact that there is a proposition to take Coney Island as a quarantine ground. This would be simply providing one of the cool, invigorating breathing places of the heated Summer term with air laden with fatal miasmata.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Press* keeps permanently before its readers the names of ex-rebel soldiers who recommend "a prompt and hearty cooperation in reëstablishing the political position of the States upon the basis of the laws of Congress." The strong men of the South are there: Gens. R. E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard; Lieut.-Gens. Longstreet, Wade Hampton, Dick Taylor; Major-Gens. Mahone, Barksdale, Chalmers, Gordon, Wheeler. On the other hand, not a solitary name of mark is heard in opposition to the law, or in favor of any step tending to impede its operation. That is left to the politicians, and in the main politicians who have lost their power to "fire the Southern heart." The relative influence of the two classes may be easily judged. It preponderates on the side of the soldiers who are playing the part of prudent peace-makers, while a certain set of politicians are making the last desperate effort to save themselves from obscurity.

It was hardly possible to believe that the colony of Maine Yankees who lately went to Palestine to aid in establishing the "government of Christ" were reduced to such a state that they found it impossible to get a living in the land flowing with milk and honey. Such a thing would certainly have been an anomaly, incapable of explanation upon any theory yet discovered. It is altogether more agreeable to credit the latest report that the Palestine Yankees are doing well—that they are planting, building and enjoying themselves, and now propose to show the Turks "how to keep a hotel." If they effect this last achievement, they will not have lived and traveled altogether in vain.

The French portion of our adopted citizens are taking steps to secure for themselves a more direct recognition and representation in politics than they now enjoy. A preliminary meeting was held at Detroit a few days since, and a Convention is to be held there on the 25th of the present month, to which delegates from Michigan and the Western States are invited. The whole number of Frenchmen in the United States is said to exceed a million, and in one county of Michigan alone there are over 5,000 French voters. They think they ought to have representatives of their own in office. The Germans and Irish have no difficulty in securing in political affairs a weight proportioned to their numbers, and the French, it is urged, ought to do the same thing.

Jubilate! The *World* announces another grand Democratic victory. The vast metropolis known as Circleville, Ohio, held an election for town officers a few days ago. The conquering palm was at first awarded to the Republican Party, but the *World* discovers that the honor belongs to the Democrats, (the majority being 173,) and with a reviving gasp, says: "Since the Connecticut election such mistakes ought to be less common than they were before it." So, *that* has been the trouble all along; "mistakes" have been made counting up the majorities on the wrong side. It is never too late to learn.

Bursting of a Reservoir at Alliance, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, April 16.

The reservoir belonging to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Alliance, burst to-day, flooding the village and doing much damage. Two children are reported to have been drowned.

Falling of a Bridge Over the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, April 16.

A bridge over the Erie Canal at Knappville, twelve miles east of this city, fell yesterday, as AARON BOSWORTH, of Perrinton, was crossing with a team. Mr. BOSWORTH was seriously and his little son fatally injured.

Railroad Suspension in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, April 16.

The bridges on the Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock Railroad having been condemned, and the Company being unable to rebuild them, the road has suspended operations.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The final disposition of the Austrian Mission will probably be developed within a day or two. The Senate will, it is believed, give expression to its sentiments in regard to Mr. MOTLEY by resolution, and thus apprise the President of the fact that they desire Mr. MOTLEY to remain at Vienna, which desire is very generally entertained in the Senate, irrespective of politics. It is also believed that the State Department would look with favor upon Mr. MOTLEY'S retention. Mr. RAYMOND'S nomination, therefore, will neither be confirmed nor rejected, but laid on the table until next December.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate made very little progress in the consideration of nominations to-day. A number of nominations were rejected, and but very few were confirmed. Several hours were spent on motions to reconsider the confirmation of G

the first Monday in December, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States of America the 91st.

[Signed.] D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

Although the subpœna was issued yesterday, the time just above stated for the witnessing is the last day of the Court. And, according to form, the subpœna was served at Gen. GRANT's headquarters to-day.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral JAMES S. PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and dated Santa Cruz, W. I., March 19, inclosing a report from Commodore BOGGS, of the *De Soto*, off Frederickstadd, St. Croix, March 4, detailing the movements of the vessels stationed in the West Indies. The *Saco* sailed from St. Croix on the 20th of December, under orders to visit Laguayra, and after communicating with the United States Consul at Carscas, to proceed to Curacoa and Aspinwall, reaching the latter place in time to relieve the *Mackinaw* on the 20th of January. Orders were sent to the *Mackinaw*, on the reporting of her relief, to proceed to Laguayra, and when her services were no longer required to proceed to West End of St. Croix. The *Florida* had sailed for the north side of Cuba to recruit her crew. Subsequent orders were sent to her to proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., and their await orders. The *Winooski* was, at the date of this report, cruising on the coast of Cuba.

The *De Soto* had visited Laguayra, Barbadoes, Martinique, and Guadaloupe.

THE LACKAWANA AND SACRAMENTO.

Dispatches have also been received at the Navy Department from Capt. REYNOLDS, commanding the United States steamer *Lackawana*, dated Honolulu, Feb. 14, reporting her arrival at that post on the 9th of that month, 42 days from Valparaiso. All well on board.

Capt. COLLINS, of the *Sacramento*, also reports to the Department his arrival at St. Paul de Loando on the 15th of February last.

MARINE LIGHTS.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after May 1 next the light situated on the south end of North Island, east side of the entrance to Pedee River and, to the harbor of Georgetown, will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise.

Notice is also given that a screw-pile lighthouse, showing a fixed light of the forth auditor, has been erected on the southwest point of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, in place of the light-vessel formerly occupying that place. It will be exhibited on and after the 30th inst., and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eight miles.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

A reconsideration was moved in the Senate to-day in Executive Session of the vote of yesterday by which the nomination of Col. CAPRON to be Commissioner of Agriculture was laid over until next December. The motion to reconsider was negatived, it is stated, by a majority of six votes.

SURVEYOR OF BALTIMORE.

The Senate last week reconsidered the vote by which EX-GOV. BRADFORD, of Maryland, was confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, but today again confirmed the nomination.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

One hundred and fifty dollars were received as conscience money at the Treasury Department to-day.

THE ALLEGED SHOOTING OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1867.

The following official documents have been made public:

No. 42—(Unofficial.)

MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD TO SENOR ROMERO.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in a St. Louis newspaper a letter alleged to be from some point on the frontier, stating that the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, who is supposed to be a son of the French Minister here, has been taken prisoner in the State of Durango, and shot by his captors. If you should have received any information upon this subject, I will thank you for it.

I am, very truly, yours,
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary.

Senor Don M. ROMERO, &c., &c.

No. 43.—(Unofficial.)

SENOR ROMERO TO MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your unofficial note, of this date, informing me that "you have noticed in a St. Louis paper a letter, alleged to be from some point on the frontier, stating that the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, who is supposed to be a son of the French Minister here, has been taken prisoner in the State of Durango, and shot by his captors," and asking me to communicate to you any information I may have upon the subject, I have to say that I have received, as yet, no information on the matter. Should I receive any I will be very glad to transmit it to you. If it should be agreeable to you I will ask home for reliable information about that intelligence.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. ROMERO.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 44.—(Unofficial.)

MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD TO SENOR ROMERO.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have received your unofficial note of yesterday, and thank you for your offer to write home for correct information upon the subject to which it relates. That information would be very acceptable to this Department.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
F. W. SEWARD.

Senor Don M. ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

No. 45. (Unofficial.)

SENOR ROMERO TO MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your unofficial note of this date, in which you request me to ask home for correct information on the subject of your unofficial note of yesterday. It will afford me great pleasure to do so by to-morrow's mail.

I am, dear sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
M. ROMERO.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 61.—(Unofficial.)

SENOR ROMERO TO MR. F. W. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Fulfilling the offer I made you some time since to obtain authentic intelligence from my Government about the reported shooting of a son of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, I wrote at once for that purpose to Mr. TERDO DE TEJADA, who has replied to me, contradicting that rumor, as you will see in the letter (of which I send you a copy with this note) which that gentleman sent me on the subject, under date of 20th of October last.

I remain your very respectful and obedient servant.
M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, &c., &c. &c.

No. 478.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT, CHIHUAHUA, Oct. 20, 1866.

I have received your notes Nos. 625 and 630, of dates 20th and 21st of September last, relative to the information which was confidentially asked from you by Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Acting-Secretary of State, about the news published there of the death of a Marquis DE MONTHOLON, who was supposed to be the son of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, Minister of France near the Government of the United States.

Such news was published in a newspaper at St. Louis by inserting a letter which was said to have been received from a point on the frontier, in which assurance was given that the Marquis DE MONTHOLON had been taken in the State of Durango and executed by his captors. I can assure you that the facts as related is not true. In the State of Durango no one has been captured or executed who could be Marquis DE MONTHOLON, or other person who could bear that name.

I suppose the origin of that inaccurate report must have been a rumor set afloat in March or April of this year. Then it was said that in one of the many encounters had near Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, a son of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON died. A little time afterward it was cleared up that the French commander or officer killed was not a son of M. MONTHOLON, nor bore that appellative; and that the mistake originated in his having an appellative with some termination similar to it, and that he belonged to some family well known and respected. Although I have not now before me the notices relating to the person who died at that time, I can assure you that I saw them at the time and in the manner I have related.

Therefore, I believe I can assure you that the notice published in the St. Louis newspaper, neither in the mode of publication or otherwise, is in any respect accurate.

I assure you of my respectful consideration.
SERDO DE TEJADA.

C. MATIAS ROMERO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1866.

A true copy. IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary.

No. 62.

MR. SEWARD TO SENOR ROMERO.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., containing a copy of a note from M. SERDO DE TEJADA, denying the truth of the rumor regarding the shooting of the son of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, for which he is pleased to accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, &c., &c.

TRANSPORTATION OF MATCHES.

The following instructions to Collectors of Customs and Supervising and Local Inspectors of steamboats have just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1867.

SIR: In order to prevent embarrassment and needless expense in the transportation of friction matches, your attention is directed to public resolution No. 10, approved March 23, 1867, amending the fifth division of the ninth section of the "Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes," approved Aug. 30, 1852, and providing that Inspectors may, in the license therein provided for, exempt a steamer from the obligation to carry in a safe chest or apartment composed of, or lined with metal, compact packages of friction matches securely packed in strong light wooden chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be firmly fastened on by locks, screws, or other fastenings, and which shall be stowed in a safe part of the steamer designated in their license by the inspectors, and at a safe distance from any fire.

You are hereby directed to carry into effect the provisions of the above resolution, and you will see that all packages in which friction matches are placed on board of vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam, comply in security with the terms of said resolution.

Very respectfully, HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

All the following nominations were rejected, namely:

Postmasters—James D. Moore, Bloomington, Ind.; Joseph Loomas, Newburgh, N. Y.; Joseph Crane, Union Springs, N. Y.; George Atmore, Williamsport, Penn.; David Scott, Elkton, Md.; William H. H. Taylor, Cincinnati.

Secretary of Colorado Territory—Marshall F. Moore, of Ohio.

United States Consuls—O. B. Clark, of Michigan, at Maizanillo; Columbus E. Neally, at Tobasco.

Collector of Internal Revenue—A. L. Magilton, for the First District of Pennsylvania.

Surveyor of Customs—Daniel P. Allen, at Quincey, Ill.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the case of O'NEILL, plaintiff in error vs. KIRKPATRICK, was concluded, and the prize case, the *Sea Lion* vs. The United States, was taken up, and will proceed to-morrow. No. 877 will follow.

ARMY MATTERS.

The recent order relieving Lieut.-Col. C. C. KENNY from duty in the Department of California, and directing him to relieve Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. G. S. TEN BROECK as Medical Director of the Department of Columbia, and Brevet Col. JAMES T. CHISELIN, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Tieside, San Francisco, and will relieve Lieut.-Col. TEN BROECK, who is assigned to duty at the Tieside, San Francisco.

Brevet Major-Gen. CHAS. R. WOODS has been assigned to the command of the general service depot at Newport Barracks.

First Lieut. E. L. ZALIASKI, Fifth Artillery, is ordered to join his company at Fort Jefferson, Florida.

Capt. A. S. FORSYTH, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to the Department of the Mississippi and Arkansas.

The following officers are granted thirty days delay in reporting for duty: Lieut.-Col. JNO. B. BROOKE, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. R. S. EGELSON, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. H. R. NEAL, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander B. J. MOELLER has been detached from special duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer JOHN MOIR, detached from the *Fonda*, and granted leave of absence.

Commander GEORGE A. STEVENS ordered to special ordnance duty at Ellis Island, New-York.

Acting Master NICHOLAS FRATT has been honorably discharged.

JEREMIAH HARDING, of the *Mohicas*, has been warranted as Boatswain in the navy.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16.

The President appointed Messrs. BUCKALEW, ANTHONY and TRUMBULL as the special Committee on Mr. BUCKALEW's resolution offered yesterday with regard to making a contract with some competent person to prepare a synoptical report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate for the use of the newspapers, or for any authorized agency of the Press.

NO QUORUM.

At 12:15 o'clock there were not more than twenty members present, and there was a pause in the proceedings waiting for other Senators to arrive.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

A quorum having appeared, Mr. FESSENDEN called up the resolution offered by Mr. ANTHONY yesterday extending the time for adjournment until to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. SUMNER moved to substitute Thursday.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said there was nothing to prevent them from adjourning to-day but the singular fact that certain offices had not been filled, and why? Simply because the President had not, since the 1st of December, sent in men whom the Senate would or could confirm. If the filling of offices could not be accomplished in that time, it seemed to him a clear indication that there would not be sufficient time for that purpose next week, and a strong suspicion that it would not be done until Fall. He thought there was satisfactory ground for believing that the President would not send in suitable nominations at all if the Senate should advise him they are willing to stay here. Many of the offices had been vacant since March last. Somebody was to blame for that. If the President had sent to the Senate men whom they ought to have confirmed, the Senate were to blame for rejecting them; and if the President had not sent to them good men, he was to blame for his conduct in that particular. The Senate ought not to be required to stay here forever. Let the responsibility be placed where it belonged. He would reject, rather than confirm unsuitable men, though the consequence might be leaving the offices vacant. He did not want to extend the time one minute beyond to-day.

Mr. CAMERON thought the President wanted to throw the responsibility of offices remaining vacant on the Senate. The President had, in Pennsylvania, removed good men and filled their places with those in favor of his policy. This, however, had no effect on the elections. He believed the President would appoint only the worst men willing to except office. He would prefer to adjourn to-day, but would consent to wait another day. If the President sent in proper persons he would vote to confirm them, but he should consent to no more compromises.

Mr. CHANDLER remarked that certain Senators said a few days ago they were willing to give notice to the President that if he sent in Copperheads and traitors they would vote to confirm them. For himself, he was willing to give notice that such persons should not be confirmed by his vote; he would vote, however, for loyal men. He wished to correct the misapprehension which might be produced by such remarks as those to which he had alluded, by saying there were not more than two or three Senators who declared they would vote to confirm, no matter whom the President should nominate. He was willing to give the President one more day's time to send in the names of proper men.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked he was not aware, until now, that any Senators had given notice, as asserted by Senator HOWE, of Michigan, that they would vote to confirm Copperheads or any other objectionable persons. He supposed if there were any such Senators, the Senator from Michigan would name them.

Mr. CHANDLER said he meant the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, he thought so. Now, he had never said or intimated any such thing, and if the Senator charged that he (Mr. FESSENDEN) had declared he would vote for Copperheads or traitors, he (Mr. CHANDLER) had stated what was not true.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator from Maine had informed the Senate that if the President sent in improper men he should vote to confirm them.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he could expect nothing else from a Senator determined to draw wrong conclusions. Nothing like such a remark as that attributed could be found in the recorded proceedings. He had said it was the duty of the Senate to remain here until the vacancies were filled, and that if the President sent in proper men he should vote for their confirmation. He did not even intimate that he would vote for any man who had opposed the interests of the country. He repelled the imputation that he had intended to contempt which he felt. The Senator from Michigan must not assume to be the leader on that side of the Chamber, but must confine himself to facts, and a proper inference from facts. He thought the Senate ought to stay here until all hope to agree with the President was lost. The country would hold them responsible if they deserted their post. Congress had passed a Tenure of Office Bill which prevented the President from doing what had hitherto been done—namely, filling vacancies in the recess of the Senate; and, too, the Senate passed this bill over the President's veto. If they went away now without the offices being filled, on the Senate would rest the responsibility. There were other parties concerned besides the President and the Senate. Shut up the Post-offices and what would the people say? It would have an important effect on their domestic interests. However Senators might talk about political effect they could not, by refusing to confirm Postmasters, throw the responsibility from their shoulders. When they acted from mere personal convenience, to the detriment of citizens, they would hold the Senate responsible for neglect of duty, and say it was more important the offices should be filled than for the Senate to blame the President, or for the President to blame the Senate. Nor could they escape the responsibility if they did not fill the vacancies in the Custom-houses. The advice, or opinion, he had heretofore given he gave now. It was their duty to stay until they had agreed with the President in the matter of appointments. Let them look at the facts. The President had removed four or five hundred officers, and of this number some fifty or sixty vacancies only remained unfilled; perhaps not so many. The other vacancies have been filled by men whom the Senate had confirmed. The President had nominated about four hundred men acceptable to the Senate. While these things were going on, could the Senate say the President was not making an effort to agree with the Senate? They had a right to reject such men as they could not approve. He repeated, they could wait with a proper degree of patience until they could show to the country the fault was not with them; the President was not their friend, and they must accept the situation. They must do the best they could under the circumstances. Some time ago they raised their salary to $5,000 a year. They took good care to pay themselves well. For this he was not to blame, but with others he accepted that situation. His time was at the pleasure of the public, and therefore his private convenience should not lead him to desert his post.

Mr. CHANDLER replied—The Senator from Maine desired him to be modest. Now he had never aspired to be the leader on the Republican side. He had been content to be an humble follower of the Senator's leadership. He had followed the Senator as far as he could, or up to the time he desired to adjourn Congress, while he (Mr. CHANDLER) was against an adjournment. He had wished to keep Congress in session in order to remedy any ill or crime; but the Senator was all powerful, and by his influence an adjournment was carried. He did not bolt this leadership until then. The Senator had invited him to look at the record for his remarks. How could he? They were uttered in secret session.

Mr. FESSENDEN—My language was uttered in open session.

Mr. CHANDLER—What I allude to was in secret session, of which there is no record.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The gentleman has no right to allude to me as having declared I would confirm improper persons.

Mr. CHANDLER—I did not allude to you. I told you I meant you. I would not have said so if you had not asked me. I am always ready to give the reason for the faith that is in me. I am now glad you are not in favor of confirming improper men, but in favor of confirming loyal men. The President thinks he can worry us out, or so persevere in nominating improper persons as to leave the Senate without a quorum. While Congress was in session there was a remedy for abuses, but the Senate alone has none. I want to say the responsibility is with the President. Good reliable Union men, appointed by President LINCOLN and confirmed by the Senate, have been removed to make room for improper persons.

Mr. DRAKE considered it his duty to be here as long as the public interest required. But one thing he did not consider it his duty to do, namely: to remain here to reject, time after time, the nominations of individuals repeatedly sent here for the same office. He did not consider it his duty to remain here for an indefinite length of time to enable the President to play out the game, and to worry the Senate into confirming his nominations. When the President sent suitable nominations he would vote to confirm them.

Mr. ANTHONY thought they had better go back to the original resolution to adjourn on Wednesday.

Mr. DAVIS said the offices do not belong to the President or the Senate, but to the country. It was for the interests of the country they should be filled, and properly filled, before the Senate adjourned. There were two coördinate branches of the appointing power—one was the President and the other the Senate. There had been parties in the country ever since the origin of the Government. When before now was the proposition laid down before the Seante that the President must nominate such officers as they desired to be confirmed. From the time of WASHINGTON to the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, every President had exercised the discretion of appointing his own friends to office. He did not know whether the President had any particular friends; but if he had, he had been acting on a uniform principle. If the President, however, sent in the name of any incompetent and dishonest person, it was the duty of the Senate to reject him; but a new qualification had been interposed, and it was a *sine qua non* that the nominee must be a Radical. He then proceeded to show that appointments for his district had been rejected because they did not belong to that party—men true to the Union and to the Stars and Stripes, and who had periled their lives in defence of their country. If the President had acted as nobly for the other States as he had for Kentucky, he was entitled to praise. If any censure was to fall it should be on the Senate, and not on the President.

Mr. YATES was unwilling to abide by the rule which had just been laid down by the Senator from Kentucky. He was unwilling that the rule should go out to the country as one which ought to be followed. He admitted that it held good where a man was elected President by the popular vote; in that case he might appoint his own party friends to office if respectable, worthy and competent, and that it was the duty of the majority to confirm them. Why? Because that was the popular verdict and the people had so decided. The present case was different. He found the Senator from Kentucky here claiming that the President's nominations should be confirmed; a President who had left the popular party; a President elected by the Radical votes, but who had proved a renegade from his party; a President who had abandoned and turned his back to his party; who repudiated the votes of the people, and represented but a miserable minority, and he forsooth to send in his nominations for a Radical Senate to confirm! This Radical Party had swept the country by majorities so large as not before known to history. The victory was not doubtful, but complete; their banner was everywhere in the ascendant, and now, according to the Senator from Kentucky, the Senate which represented the popular voice were to sit here and confirm the nominations of Democrats or *quasi* Republicans. Was he to sit here as asked by the Senator from Maine, and see his nomination treated with contempt, and vote for those whom he did not approve? The President booked soldiers who had turned renegades, and when they were rejected, filled the country with the cry that the Senate had rejected men who had fought for their country. The Senate had a right to reject nominees who were not Radical.

Mr. HENDERSON did not see how they could adjourn to-day; they would do injustice to themselves if they now did so, and the responsibility of the offices remaining vacant would attach to them. Some of the most important offices remained to be filled; among them the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. It was very important to have them filled now.

The Senate passed a resolution extending the time of adjournment *sine die* until Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, and then went into Executive Session.

Enforcement of the Military Bill in Texas.

Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, commanding the District of Texas, issued an order on the 5th inst., announcing that under the provisions of the Military Bill the local civil tribunals will be permitted to try offenders against the law, but when it was evident that they will not impartially try cases brought before them, the local military commanders will arrest the offenders and report to his headquarters, that the trial might be had before a military commission.

Gen. GRIFFIN, in his letter to Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, accepting his offer of assistance in registering the qualified voters of the State, said: "If possible please favor me with the probable white and black vote of each county. I am very desirous to have the laws impartially executed, and no effort shall be spared on my part to bring out the full number of legal voters in this State. If the citizens accept the situation, come forward and yield a cheerful obedience, there can be no trouble." The Galveston *News* comments upon Gen. GRIFFIN's letter as follows:

"It will be seen that the military power intends to make no distinction of color in the appointment of Registers in the various portions of the State. We are informed that wherever colored men can be found in Texas with the requisite qualifications, in those counties possessing any considerable portion of this population, they will be associated with the white Registers, and work in connexion with them. This seems to us to be wholly unobjectionable. If any are inclined to 'revolt' at it, at first sight, some reflection upon it will convince them that it ought to be expected, as following logically and practically from the enfranchisement of our colored people."

The Death of Bishop Timon, of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 16.

Right Rev. JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, died of erysipelas at the Episcopal residence, at 8:40 o'clock this evening. The body will be laid in state at the residence until after Holy Week, and then removed to the Cathedral Monday, and be buried Tuesday. No man in the community was more beloved by the people of all creeds, and no man's death is more universally regretted.

Negro Celebration in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 16.

The various negro societies of this city celebrated the declaration of emancipation in the District of Columbia to-day.

Several white and colored delegates to the State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have arrived.

The Chicago Elections.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 16.

The election to-day passed off quietly. At this hour, 11 o'clock P. M, we have returns from eleven wards, giving a majority for the Republican ticket of 2,634. The estimated returns from the other five wards will increase this majority to 3,784. The Council will stand 25 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 16.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the *Times* says the steamer *Sunset* ran into the *Mountaineer*, about eight miles below Brownsville, Nebraska, knocking a hole in her hull and sinking her. The loss is not stated.

The Indian Chief Hole in the Day.

ST. PAUL, Min., Tuesday, April 16.

HOLE IN THE DAY, the Chippewa Chief, has just arrived from Washington, bringing with him his white wife, taken from the laundry of a Washington hotel.

Confirmation by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, April 16.

The Senate to-day confirmed GEORGE B. WRIGHT as Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

THE GALAXY.—Following the example of the London *Fortnightly*, the *Galaxy* is to begin its second year by consolidating its fortnightly numbers into one, and becoming a monthly magazine. At the same time it is to be enlarged, and its character as a literary magazine thoroughly sustained. There is no doubt that the change, in a business point of view, will inure to the advantage of the *Galaxy*. A fortnightly is an anomalous publication, at best, and the fact that the *Galaxy* has succeeded so remarkably is more an evidence of its general adaptation to the wants of the public, and the skill with which it has been conducted, than an argument in favor of a semi-monthly publication.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Republican*, the new Radical daily, writes:

"Mr. MORPHESSY's predilections are decidedly Democratic; but he has shrewdness enough to see that although Democratic principles may win his district, they are shaky in a national point of view, and he is inclined to 'copper' on them in Congress. He has announced that he 'don't care which party wins provided the thing comes out right.' By placing himself on this rather indifferent platform, he has opened his Congressional career in a unique manner, and has thrown a cloud of doubt over his future. It is known that he has so far cast himself loose from the advice of FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES BROOKS and other Democratic leaders, as to counsel with Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, of the *Chronicle*, and he is reported to have said that he would have voted for the Registration Bill as it passed the House, if it had been necessary to secure its passage. As it was he voted against it."

TOWN TOPICS.

Some of our social philosophers and statistical scientists might employ their time to much practical advantage were they to search for and find a reason why so many dwellings of the better class are just now being built, evidently for speculation only. Let any one who has leisure stroll through the streets in the upper portion of the City, and he will find that pretty nearly one-half of all the buildings now in course of erection, and more or less ready for occupancy, bear the same sign in front, "This house for sale." Brown-stone houses, free-stone houses, with and without French roofs, their ceilings and walls stuccoed and frescoed, all are apparently built by enterprising speculators, who hope to gain by a sale a handsome advance upon their outlay, and care not to keep them as a safe, permanent and paying investment of their capital. What can the reason for it be? Do these men think a permanent investment in rent-paying real estate unsafe, or not a sufficient guarantee for the highest rate of interest which capital can or ought to realise? Or do capitalists prefer such use of their money to other and industrial enterprises? The existence of this fact cannot be denied, and it may have a deep connection with the general condition of our monetary and industrial affairs, or it may be the effect of local causes otherwise unimportant outside this City.

The hackmen who address themselves to visitors to the Central Park have been very indignant for some time past, and not without cause. An Ex-Alderman had been able to "fix" matters through his influence with his old associates about the City Hall, and virtually obtain a monopoly of the park business for the livery firm with which he is connected. Indignation meetings on the part of the ousted hackmen were the consequence, and their cries for relief have at last been heard by the Common Council. The ordinance under which Mr. MASTERSON prosecuted his little arrangement was yesterday rescinded, and the business is open as of yore to licensed hackmen of all degrees. It is to be hoped that the public will reap the advantage of the competition.

New-York and Brooklyn—Docking the East River.

Forty or fifty years ago, when the neighboring City of Brooklyn was an unimportant town, its inhabitants looked with longing eyes at the rapid strides of New-York, and begged to be taken under the same fostering municipal care. Luckily for them, New-York declined to undertake the charge. Later on, when Brooklyn became a large and thriving city, our municipality began to see prospective profits ahead, and invited the Brooklynites to reconsider the question. But their own pride was up by that time, and they took their turn of declining the honor. The growing strength of social, commercial and industrial bonds between the two cities, however, causes the question of their civic union to be periodically started. But we find in a Brooklyn paper the sensible remark that, while fully recognizing their complimentary relations, it thinks "their political union would be undemocratic, would be sure to lead to corruption, and may be deemed as out of the question. It is more important that New-York and Brooklyn shall be topographically and materially united than that they shall have a single governmental organization." This is *apropos* to the discussion of a plan for docking the East River, the model of which was recently exhibiting at the Produce Exchange in this City, by building four or five causeways or quays across the river, with streets, houses, shops and railways thereon. It may be early to settle upon a single plan, but it is well for us to begin to familiarize ourselves with the idea; for the population of New-York needs and must have room for expansion, and, particularly for those engaged in commercial pursuits down town. Such docks seem a vast and expensive enterprise, but a glance at the London systems of docking will show how rapidly and handsomely they pay for themselves. The West Indian Docks occupy an area of 295 acres; their original cost was about $7,500,000; the dividends were limited by the act of incorporation to 10 per cent.; in seventeen years the Company had accumulated a surplus of $2,000,000, and then materially lowered their charges. The East India Docks were originally only two, the export and import docks, intended exclusively for the East India trade; these cover 27 acres and have a river frontage of 700 feet; capital of over $10,000,000. The London Docks, with their whole establishment, cover 24 acres; capital over $20,000,000; and so on. All of these contain immense warehouses for all kinds of products, foreign and domestic, have been continually enlarged by new docks and basins, and are essentially profitable concerns. It is needless to pursue the topic farther, although the above are but a few of many such docks in London and Liverpool, but it is worthy of earnest consideration in connection with our own noble river with its two great cities, and must in time supersede all ideas of uncertain ferries or unapproachable bridges, and the sooner we enlarge our ideas the better.

Father Agapius and the Bishop of Iona.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of the TIMES I read that Mr. JACKSON, Bishop of the Greek Church of Iona, had arrived in this country. Mr. JACKSON's is a foreign name, and by the ecclesiastic canons of our Church—the Orthodox Catholic—he cannot be a clergyman of that Church.

Mr. JULES FERETTE, originally a Franciscan monk, who first joined the Scotch Protestant Church, afterward the English, subsequently the Syriac, and later the Greek Church, is the Bishop of Iona.

I came to this country on the 2d of January, 1865, in the capacity of missionary to the Slavonians, Russians and Greeks of my faith, who have been here for many years without a church or a pastor, thinly scattered all the way from Maine to Louisiana. I baptize my people and administer to them the Holy Eucharist. I have not been fully supported by my small congregation, and have been obliged to earn my living as a teacher of Oriental languages, and am now employed as a proof-reader of Slavonian publications by the Bible Society. If Mr. JACKSON comes to this country on speculation, what will he do?

Father AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO,
First Presbyter of the Orthodox Catholic Church in America.

Parties wishing to purchase a house in a good location, where there are no nuisances, are invited to look at the house No. 20 East 14th-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., of No. 3 Pine-st., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 10 o'clock. House is four-story brick front, with stone trimmings.—*Advertisement.*

Get Rid of a Cold at Once by Using

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Messrs. White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, have reopened their RETAIL DEPARTMENT with a new stock, and at prices to suit the times.

Indexical Paint-cleaning Soap.

Cleans beautifully and without the possibility of injuring the finest house paint, tinted or glossy white. No strong alkali; no hard rubbing; saves twice its cost in labor and still more in paint; cleans window and table glass, marble, &c.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New-York.
Indexical Soap Co., No. 82 Sudbury-st., Boston.

Kaldenberg & Son,

Manufacturers of MEERSCHAUM PIPES. Repairing, &c., &c. Nos. 4 and 6 John-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 658 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wood Sewing-Machines—NEW MODEL.—A novel improvement. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SEWING-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York

American Improved Gas-Light.

WHAT THE EDITORS AND REPORTERS OF THE TRIBUNE SAY OF THE AMERICAN IMPROVED GAS-LIGHT.

The undersigned, employed in the Editorial department of the *Tribune*, doing the larger part of our work by night, having used several different devices for improving the quality of our light, and having for months past worked by the American Improved Gas-Light, commend it as the purest, steadiest, softest and most pleasant gas-light with which we are acquainted.

Two-foot burners are now used throughout the Editorial department, in place of six-foot burners, when we used the common City gas, with a much more perfect light in every respect.

HORACE GREELEY,
J. RUSSELL YOUNG,
GEO. W. SMALLEY,
CLARENCE COOK,
A. J. SCHEM,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
KANE O'DONNELL,
NATHAN D. URNER,
AMOS J. CUMMINGS,
JAMES MIX,
ROBERT S. JOHNSON,
S. D. PAGE,
N. C. MEEKER,
MYRON FOX,
EDWARD H. CLEMENT,
WM. F. BEERS,
C. F. GILBERT,
FRANK CAHILL,
CASSIUS MOREY,
JOHN P. FOLEY.

This Invention, based on numerous Letters Patent of the United States, covering Devices and Carburetting Agents possesses certain Positive, Specific, Economic Advantages, which legitimately challenge the attention of manufacturers and consumers of coal-gas everywhere. Among the principal of these are Cheapness, Steadiness, Softness, Diffusibility, and Perfection of Light; with a great Reduction in the Size of Flame—from the smaller burners used—with a great Diminution of the Heat, as compared with the consumption of common coal-gas, which is one of the principal causes of injury to the eyes, brain, and nervous system, where fine eyesight is an essential requisite, and where gas-light has to be used regularly for many hours in succession, as in type-setting, reading, sewing, &c.

To these it unites the advantage of a cheap and ready application, wholly within the jurisdiction of the consumer, and is susceptible of easy and perfect control, requiring no special skilled attention when once applied, and does not complicate the ordinary gas supply, but simply adds an increased illuminating power to the volume of non-illuminating gas furnished by the gas companies, and measured by the meter, and which has to be paid for, whether the consumer gets any light or not. It also considerably diminishes the danger from the light coal-gas in common use, by saturating it to a greater density, and thereby largely diminishing the chances of combining with the atmosphere in the proportions of an explosive compound, the ever-present danger from the use of coal-gas.

Coal-gas, as supplied by the Companies in the City of New-York, gives a light equal to about 12 candles to a given volume of non-illuminating gas, as measured by the meter. The American Improved Gas-Light imparts a photometric value of from 30 to 36 candles to the same volume, or about triple the standard light supplied by the Gas Companies, which during the past Winter did not average 10 candles.

This is done at less than a third of the cost of producing the first weak illumination of 12 candles on the part of the gas manufacturers. The agent used to produce this result has the valuable property of combining with the volume of non-illuminating gas as fixedly as the light produced by the coal itself, and when used by the American Improved Gas-Light process, will certainly dissolve and clean out perfectly all tarry and offensive impurities from gas-pipes through which it passes, and thus furnishes a remedy for one of the most serious and hitherto unknown or unconsidered objections to the general use of coal-gas. The general introduction and adoption of the American Improved Gas-Light by Gas Companies would simplify its use, and enable them to greatly reduce to the consumer the present prices of gas in all parts of the United States, without greatly reducing their large profits.

The American Improved Gas-Light can be supplied by companies specially organized for the purpose, at a price so small per 1,000 feet, and in quantities so unlimited—and with so little trouble—that its introduction and general adoption is only a question of time and organization, whether gas companies take hold of it or not.

Gas consumers have but to avail themselves of information covering the entire subject of coal-gas manufacture and supply, which will soon be placed in their hands in a manner so direct, simple and universal, that none who read can possibly mistake the merits of the American Improved Gas-Light, nor the grave abuses and exorbitant charges which make the existing gas monopolies universally odious.

Our cities and towns should have light for all their citizens at the lowest possible price. And no close private corporation should be permitted to realize enormous profits from an article so necessary as light. In cities, towns and manufactories, it should be, like water or the air of heaven we breathe, as nearly free as possible.

The patents, about 20 in number, covering the leading and special claims, all that is practically valuable in connection with the subject of increasing the Photometric value of coal-gas from the standard fired by the manufacturers for consumers. They embody All Valuable Mechanical Devices, and control the only Chemical Agents practically Available in large quantities suitable for the purpose. *The Title held under these Patents will be defended against all attempts at interference or infringement

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIRBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL
AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT.,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 80 cents upon the dollar. Their Bonds are but $12 000 per mile, being less than the cost of the iron, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipment.

The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER & BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.

Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. per month.

For sale by

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange place.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company Stock.
Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Rock and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this office, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Globe Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	B. THROCKMORTON,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
WM. R. SCLAUGHLIN,	ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN,
JOHN CASTREE,	THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
THOS. H. HANNA,	SAMUEL HANNA,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	JOHN KEYSER,
NUTSEN SUCKLEY,	MOSES W. FISH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
JOHN J. HUSTACE,	JOHN HUSTACE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
JAS. M. BENEDICT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
ROBT. J. MORRIS,	EDWARD MCCRACKEN,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
GEO. W. ELDER,	HARVEY WEED,
JAMES C. GULICK,	EZRA WHEELER,
THOS. REED,	FRED. A. CONK,
D. W. BIRD,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
W. G. CLEMENTS,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	MARSH'L O. ROBERTS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	EDGAR HYATT,
JOHN ROMER,	VALENTINE KIRBY,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of said Company.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 Wessex-st., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Bonds and mortgage of $3,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the Bonds, or sale thereof, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE Capital stock of Frazee's Metalic Life-Boat Company are now open at the banking-house of SATTERLEE & CO., No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

ALBAN C. STIMERS, President.
LAWRENCE F. FRAZEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

A. K. LAING, Merchants' Ins. Co., No. 106 Broadway.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.
S. A. SAMANOS, Importer, No. 29 Beaver-st.
Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, U. S. Revenue Marine.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 34½ Pine-st.
Capt. JAMES PARKER, late Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy, now Inspector for Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company.
Capt. LAWRENCE F. FRAZEE, the Patentee.
Capt. H. C. LUCE, Inspector for Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
Capt. GEORGE B. RAYMOND, General Agent Camden and Amboy Railroad Transportation Company.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York.
ALBAN C. STIMERS, late Chief-Engineer U. S. Navy.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Inspector for Board of Underwriters.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 568, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 73, 158, 524, 144, 207, 368, 80 and 256, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

Dated, COHOES, April 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date.

GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108½	109¼	June, 7-30	106⅝	106¾
Coupon, 1881	109⅛	109⅝	July, "	106⅝	106¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	104	104¼	June, C.L.N's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	109⅛	July, C.L.N's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108	108⅜	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 " new, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Registered	97⅞	98⅛	May, C.L.N's, '65	113⅝	113
10-40 Coupon	98	98⅜	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	111⅝	112
Gold	134⅝	134⅞	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
August, 7-30	106	106⅛	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	111	111⅛

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKER and CONVERTER

¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION

on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SOUTHWEST
PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade River, 127 miles from St. Louis, and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of the mortgage, as often as lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, that sum is to be funded for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the PAR value of their bonds any of the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.

The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Of its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and in great abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Company's land are well known, and recent developments show that iron ore, purer than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.

The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.

By a recent arrangement this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe &c. &c. Transact a commercial credit business.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 35 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, June 1, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue two millions.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive docks of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MORRIS TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA STATE STOCK.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana will, on the first of July next, pay, *pro rata*, first to holders of 2½ per cent. certificates of stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. certificates are fully redeemed, then, if any balance remains to the holders of 5 per cent. certificates after they are surrendered to the agent of State at his office in the City of New-York.

Holders of said stocks who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the 1st of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State.
T. D. MCCARTY, Auditor of State.
W. Q. CORESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS,
Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $100,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND Bonds, in all the first-class companies; also other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF 100, THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 30 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, fifty years to run. Interest payable May and November.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED property, in one or two sums. Address Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Government Securities, Gold, City, County and State Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c., bought and sold at all the Stock Boards, at Private Sale and at Public Auction, on commission. A large variety of Securities always on hand for sale at the lowest rates for investment. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft, payable at sight, and all orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise, promptly executed.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.—A Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared payable the 19th of April, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from the 14th to the 19th, inclusive.

H. A. SHERRIL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 25, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALKER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 394 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,424 26.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULEE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND STYLE AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT BUREAUS.
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Braun & Brandorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted Furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, IN THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES PRIOR TO REMOVAL.—Furniture of every description, parlor and chamber suites, looking-glasses, mattresses, desks, &c. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—PARLOR, BEDroom and dining-room, carpets, &c., of a party retiring from housekeeping. Can be seen at No. 321 West 22d-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS SOLD at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON No. 148 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A SUITE OF walnut and green reps parlor furniture, in case since last Fall. Inquire at No. 78 West 46th-st.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS, No. 115 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture moved City or country; furniture packed, shipped and stored; money advanced on furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, 20 o'clock M., the 20th inst., for furnishing the United States with 2,000,000 pounds good merchantable Hay, inbales; 1,000,000 pounds prime Western, Oats sample to be submitted; and 400,000 pounds Shelled Corn, in bales. All subject to inspection by an agent to be appointed for that purpose.

Payment to be made in such funds as are provided by the United States.

Also, separate proposals for shipping the above forage to Washington, D. C.; Fort Monroe, Va.; or Charleston, S. C., as may be required.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay and Oats," and addressed to the officer signed at this office.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c., complete for a gentleman's barn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at PEARSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 52d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR dispose to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CARRIAGES—20—DAMAGED, FOR SALE cheap; 300 new styles carriages, several second hand; 1,000 sets harness, at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warehouse No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 33d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS STOLEN.—Hired from stables, Nos. 68 and 70 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, April 13, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by a rather large-sized man, gray hair, whiskers and mustache, a horse, wagon, harness and robe; horse light gray, sixteen hands high, flag tail, rather long dock, inclined to carry rather drooping, but high headed and rather flatfooted; the wagon newly done up, with finer top, blue cloth lined back of seat covered with leather, patch of new patent leather on lower outside dash, side curtains, black running gear striped with red; harness without martingale, double line, white wolf robe, lined with fancy drugget. Any information which will lead to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded by G. C. WOOD, Nos. 68 and 70 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"De Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Indian Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 309 Washington-st., near Reade.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH - AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago will (D. V.) celebrate Divine service in Spanish on FRIDAY, at 2 P. M., and on SUNDAY next at 9 A. M. Seats free. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER fruits and wine are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer No. 605 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Wholesale and retail.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL BUT NEW AND very complete three-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 162½ East 45th-st.; neighborhood good; all modern improvements; price, including carpets, gas-fixtures, mirror and shades all new, $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or address Box No. 2,345 New-York Post-office.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown stone house, with or without the new furniture, for sale low, or exchange for fine residence; Westchester County or Norwalk, Conn., preferred.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house for sale, in good order; all modern conveniences and good neighborhood; can be seen to-day at No. 128 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., from 12 to 5. Price $12,000, half cash.

LEASE FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED TERM of four years from the 1st of May next, of a three-story brick house in Harlem; neighborhood the best; house in perfect order; all improvements in; rent $450. Apply at No 191 Broadway; room No. 12.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 73d-st., near 5th-av., No. 18, commanding a splendid view of Central Park. Inquire of JAMES POTTER, owner, in the house.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE, TWO SPLENdid three-story brown-stone houses on 79th-st., near Madison-av.; commanding a fine view of Central Park. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, or No. 98 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 35 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR YEARS' VALUABLE LEASE of house and large store No. 145 Spring-st., or the store to let. Inquire at No. 839 Broadway, in the frame store.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN TWELFTH WARD; ALSO one lot in 42d-st., near the ferry, North River. Inquire of J. E. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east of 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

527 LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—LAUREL Hill, overlooking East River and Brooklyn, forty minutes from City Hall, New-York, nearer than the middle of Central Park, suitable for dwellings; also, large water front on Newtown Creek, suitable for ropewalks, factories and lumber-yards. Price $160 to $250. Terms easy. Inducements to large purchasers; accessible by Flushing Railroad, Brooklyn street cars and boats. Apply to J. RAPELYE, Laurel Hill, or to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR OR five of those new two-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia-brick houses, brown stoops and trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; vestibule doors, marble mantels, range heaters, stationary wash tubs, hot water boilers, &c.; at a convenient distance from the ferry and near three car routes. Terms easy. Inquire at the buildings in Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, HOUSE and lot suitable, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; house brown-stone, three-story and high basement, 25x56, containing all modern improvements; in perfect order; stable has gas, water and room for coachman; lot 98x133; convenient to Fulton, Wall, Atlantic and South ferries; immediate possession; terms advantageous. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., or to W. W. PERKINS, No. 71 Broadway, Room 89, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AN ELEGANT first-class three-story high-stoop brick and brownstone house, with all the modern improvements, in first-rate order, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries and near four car routes; price $13,000; mirrors and carpets may be purchased. Apply to G. K., Room No. 2, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, BROOKlyn, the well built three-story high-stoop house, No. 242 Hicks-st., containing 12 rooms, repiete with all modern improvements; convenient to ferries and New-York markets; is in good order, and fine location; if not sold this week will be withdrawn; price, with carpets, $8,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x45 and two lots, on Herkimer-st., near Clove Road, Brooklyn; cost $13,000; for $11,000; $9,000 mortgage. JOHN MCKESSON, No. 81 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, a plot of ground on Grand-st., between 2d and 3d sts., 123 feet front and about 200 feet deep. Address WM. F. MOTT, No. 63 Irving-place.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYLER'S Church, an elegant corner house and grounds, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale at a bargain, within a short distance of New-York, which, for style and internal improvement, and water, heating and gas arrangements, is unsurpassed; grounds comprise 16 acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, drives and walks; a running stream through the place, with fish-pond, well stocked; large garden, old shade-trees, and plenty of fruit. For photographs and full description, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres,

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gaddess...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$130
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage, First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY...April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 20
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY...April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....April 27
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY...May 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125 | Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 20
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of stateroom, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 13 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, between 12 and 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$157
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADLE, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINGHAM, from New-York, May 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADLE, from New-York, June 8.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails SATURDAY, April 20.
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of stateroom, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 13 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
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For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....April 20 | SATURDAY.....May 18
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
P. CUSACO, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, April 18
HABANA.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, April 25
COLUMBIA.....THURSDAY, May 2
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow April 27.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new, beautiful, and fast sailing yacht JOSEPHINE, now lying at Stonington, Conn., and owned by the late Daniel Devlin. She is well furnished in every particular, and in complete sailing order. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 83 Park-place,
Executors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON
will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

United States Passports, indispensably necessary for travelers, issued by
I. SPENCER SMITH,
Notary and Passport Agent,
(Out this out.) No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—UNITED STATES passports issued to citizens going abroad by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Master,
will leave Pier 45 N. R., on Saturday, April 20, at 12 M., taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $40.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR.....May 4
New steamer.....May 18
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or drafts apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE.....DUQUESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, June 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $180; second cabin, $120.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers have no second cabin or country steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through O. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 94 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.
APRIL 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. ——, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. No extra charge for attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Reduced rates of passage and freight.
The entirely new, fast-sailing clipper steamship NEVADA, 3,000 TONS BURDEN,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, April 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MONTANA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and MOSES TAYLOR will make the next run, leaving New-York May 10.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock Noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fine steamship ORIFLAMME, 1,304 tons, FRANCIS CONNOR, Master, from San Francisco, June 1, for
NEW-ARCHANGEL, SITKA.

Passengers from New-York by Pacific Mail Company's steamer of May 1 will connect with the ORIFLAMME.

FARE REDUCED!!
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other popular steamship of the regular line, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroads, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, bonding freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 68 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamer
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 18.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 25.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 68 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The elegant and favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, April 20.
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 27.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails April 23;
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails April 30;
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Gulf Railroad, to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR, RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow April 27.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—THE SECOND OF A course of lectures on Astrology will be given by W. H. CHASEY, THIS EVENING. After the lecture, astonishing tests of the truth of Astrology, by Dr. BROUGHTON. Admission free.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor; ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

165 SOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE, THE WELL-known clairvoyant, has returned to New-York, and has rooms at No. 156 Bleecker-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—OUR PATENT. FINE watches, gold chains and silverware, all our own make. French, gilt and marble clocks at reduced prices, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Nos. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Saratoga and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached to Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

2 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9*A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:45 and 9:32 A. M. and 1:15 4:22, and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:32 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st., New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ANTISAM, Capt. G. G. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. M. GILBERT, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.

The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on the Hudson River, leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 9 A. M.

TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Dine	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	5:45	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat McKAY will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, April 13,	11½ A. M.	Friday, April 12,	10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 16,	2½ P. M.	Monday, April 15,	2 P. M.
Thursday, April 18,	2½ P. M.	Wednesday, April 17,	2½ P. M.
Saturday, April 20,	3 P. M.	Friday, April 19,	3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 23,	9 A. M.	Monday, April 22,	7 A. M.
Thursday, April 25,	10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 24,	7 A. M.
Saturday, April 27,	12 M.	Friday, April 26,	9 A. M.
Tuesday, April 30,	2½ P. M.	Monday, April 29,	12 M.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	2 P. M.	Monday, 15th	1 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	2 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7¾ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINK.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and CHARTER OAK leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat NORWALK will run for a few days in place of the new steamboat ANTELOPE, commencing on SATURDAY, April 20, leaving Harrison-st. Pier at 6 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st. Pier, at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassey Point, Verplanks and Peekskill.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY RAILROAD.—The powerful and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 34 North River, daily at 4 P. M., for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 68 Liberty-st.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 15, steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Greenwich daily at 7 A. M., Sundays excepted; Port Chester, 7:15; City Island, 8. Returning, leave New-York, pier No. 54, at 3:30 P. M. Freight only.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of the Union Line, in connection, daily, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

PROPOSALS.

OCEAN STEAMER MAILS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25, 1867.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President on the 18th inst., is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean steamers between San Francisco in California, and Portland in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York, via Panama, to San Francisco; *provided*, That the cost of said service shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General, after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids for performance of the service herein provided for, for at least thirty days, in at least one newspaper published at San Francisco, and one paper published at Portland, Oregon, and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder."

In compliance with this resolution
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of June 3, 1867, (to be decided by the 5th,) for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on a proposed route, No. 14,835, between San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, and back, three times a month, in suitable and safe steamships, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect closely with the departures of those mail steamships from Panama; the up and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and contract, as required by law, for the faithful performance of the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, and their sufficiency certified to by a Postmaster or a Judge of a Court of Record; and no bid can be considered which proposes a compensation greater than that named in the law.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14835, between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General dated Feb. 25, 1867, in suitable and safe steamships, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 14835 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient sureties.

——,
——,

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

Bids should be sealed, addressed "Second Assistant P. M. General," and superscribed "Proposals for route No. 14,835, Cal.," and sent by mail.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, 19th inst., for the labor and materials necessary for the repairs of the Old Wharf at Governor's Island, New-York Harbor; also, separate proposals for the proposed extension of said wharf.

Plans and specifications of the proposed work can be seen at this office, and

RETURN TRIP OF THE COLORADO.

Festivities at Hong Kong—Departure—The Steamer in a Storm—Incidents of the Voyage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP COLORADO, OFF SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20, 1867.

It is not necessary for me to dwell on the manner in which the *Colorado* was received or saluted, or how the eyes of all those who love the Stars and Stripes were gladdened as she came to anchor in Hong-Kong harbor, but her stay there, seventeen days in duration, was one continual series of receptions. To finish up, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company gave an entertainment to upwards of 1,200 of the inhabitants on the 15th of February, with whom the vessel sailed or rather steamed round the island. The whole affair went off admirably, and everybody, from His Excellency, the Governor, down wards, seemed much pleased, which is something to say, when all races and colors are included in the term "everybody." Ample justice was done to the lunch, and the liquors were inexhaustible. To the scientific it afforded a great treat, enabling them to see a huge steamer moved at a rate of twelve nautical miles an hour with only two boilers out of the four in use, a fact which seemed to counteract a prejudice against what a distinguished Englishman was pleased to term "the daring experiment of the suspended beam." I must add that the ship was loaded and drew 17 feet of water.

On Sunday, the 17th of February, at 9 A. M., the *Colorado* sailed on her homeward trip, having passengers and freight for Yokohama and San Francisco. Among the passengers was Mr. GEORGE F. SEWARD, for some years past United States Consul-General for China. It would not become me to speak of his merits, but as a foreigner remarked, "his place cannot easily be refilled." The trip to Yokohama was against a strong "monsoon," in consequence of which we did no arrive at Yokohama till noon on the 25th of February, having had a disagreeable and rough time of it. Freight had to be landed here, and freight and coal taken on board, and consequently the ship could not start till 9 A. M. on the 27th. With 71 first-class, 12 second class, and 45 steerage passengers the good ship got under weigh for her Transpacific voyage. All went well with the exception of its being pretty cold till the 3d of March, when the wind rose and the sea got very high, but the ship behaved splendidly all the time.

On the 8th it blew a hurricane, and for three or four hours the gale was simply terrific.

In addition to the Captain of the ship we had four sea Captains on board, one of whom had been in three typhoons on the coast of China, and they all seemed to agree that they had never seen wind and ocean combine in greater force. Those who are acquainted with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels may be aston shed to realize the fact that the keels of the life boats on the hurricane decks frequently touched the water. The ship was superbly handled; the builders had done their work; the Captain and those under him now did theirs.

About 7 o'clock A. M. the weather moderated somewhat. The ship, however, was hove-to all day, the Captain watching the slightest lull to put her before the wind. At 11:30 P. M. he got his chance and round she went, answering her helm prettily, and at midnight she was going her course right before the wind. The observation at noon had shown that we were in longitude 179-40 West; so the Captain made this day also, the 8th of March, a phenomenon of not sufficient import to dwell upon. Suffice it to say that those who, like your correspondent, had gone out in the *Colorado*, and had lost the 14th of January in traveling west, now got square with the calendar in journeying "eastward home." The writer went round the ship on the morning of the 9th and was not a little surprised to find so little damage done. The guards, forward of the wheels, had both been forced up and a few boards on the starboard paddle-box had been carried away. Nothing whatever had suffered on the hurricane deck.

About noon on the 9th, the wind dropped and we had calm but foggy weather till the 11th, on which day the Captain got his observation, which told us that we had run 1,014 miles in four days. The Captain having wisely taken us down south, between the 33d and 34 degrees of latitude, we enjoyed fine warm weather. On the 16th we found ourselves only 865 miles from San Francisco, and the ship's course was altered a little more to the north, and with head winds we reached the South Faralones Light at 4:30 A. M., on the 20th of March, 1867.

The Orient and the Occident have shaken hands, the trial trip has been accomplished, the uniting link has been joined, the traveling public can now steam round the world, and it is not difficult, from the success which has attended this round voyage, to predict the success which is certain to ensue, in a financial point of view, to the great company which has so energetically entered the lists in the grand competitive struggle for the carrying trade of the East. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing the high admiration every person on board this ship entertains for its Commander, GEORGE H. BRADBURY. Very respectfully, yours, AMERICANUS.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 16.

The British war vessel *Sparrow Hawk*, from Victoria, arrived here to-day. The intelligence from the British Columbia mining district is encouraging and the claims to be paying well. Many discoveries have been made, and confidence in the future yield of the diggings is felt.

A Portland, Oregon, telegram says news of rich and extensive mines at "Forty-nine" Creek has been received, and there is much excitement among miners and business men. Arrivals from there all agree that $12 and $18 per day a man are being made.

The mines are easy of access.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.

The weather of the past Winter was administered to us in very large doses. Our snows were heavier and more lasting, our frosts keener, and our wind storms were boisterous to a superlative degree. Good people, as they wrapped themselves up against these dispensations of the season, grew philosophic thereupon, and comforted themselves with the soothing proverbs of "Winter wild—Summer mild," and "heavy snows bring an early rose," contentedly waiting for the change. But March came, only bringing a very small quantity of the dust which tradition says is worth its weight in gold, and this meagre freightage of the blustering month was so deeply mingled with keen-edged particles of ice which the truant sun had failed to melt, that the weather was more like that of the raw and gusty days of February. Now April has half spent itself, giving us only thus far a few of the beautiful days and genial warmth which our memories are wont to associate with the month of showers. The April days generally have been cold and comfortless, and March has bequeathed unto them a heavy legacy of gusty winds and clouds of dust. Sunshine without dust we have not enjoyed this Spring, while the refreshing April showers hang lazily overhead, regardless of our miseries. Monday was a fearful day. The dust was everywhere. It blinded the eyes of creditors when they met their debtors, filled the mouths of the hungry at luncheon time, and their pockets when their purses were out. Faces were too stiff to smile, except figuratively—a proceeding which the condition of throats imperatively demanded. This terrible visitation of motes was yesterday intermitted. A long-threatened rain began to fall in the early morning, and continued its beneficent work until late in the afternoon—completely purifying the atmosphere, reviving the drooping vegetation, and giving us lively hopes that the early fruits and flowers will not be so far behind their usual time as the capricious weather of the past had led us to suppose.

Parasites in Human Food.

Prof. RUFUS KING BROWNE, M. D., delivered a lecture last evening before the Natural History section of the Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cooper Institute, in which he gave a complete account, from careful microscopic examinations, of the minute organisms which infest human food, in the order of their danger. The following is a condensed sketch of Dr. BROWNE's remarks:

The *Trichina* is a thread-like worm, coiled up in two or two-and-a-half spirals; when unrolled it measures about the 1-30th of an inch in length. The cyst or shell has the shape of an oat. When the meat in which these little cysts are embedded is eaten, it is dissolved in the stomach and the worm set free. In a few days it attains three or four times its former length, and is then about one-tenth of an inch in length. The mother gives birth to living young. These young, about the 1-500th of an inch in length, worm their way through the alimentary canal and migrate to the muscles beyond. They continue to grow to 40 or 50 times their original size. In about two months, they having lodged, become surrounded with a delicate spindle-shaped membrane. This soon becomes calcified, and now they are in a kind of egg shell. The father and mother soon die in the intestines of the infested person. The disease they cause varies in different individuals. Occasionally there is almost immediate disturbance of the digestive functions; as the parasite grows, being active, there is a feeling of depression or sense of prostration, loss of appetite, giddiness and pain in the head, and pain in the back and epigastrium. There is also slight fever, beginning with chills, followed by vomiting and purging. At the end of the first week fever sets in, and this is the first stage of the disorder. The second stage is an acute fever, with puffing or swelling of the face and eyelids. The bowels are relaxed, and the abdomen tender to the touch. The muscles are felt to be in an inflamed condition, and cause great pain when put in motion. The muscles of the neck and back are stiff and swollen, and in many cases the muscular pain and irritation are so great that the patient lies motionless on his back. This state lasts until the worm, now lodged in the flesh, grows too large to make further progress, and becomes inclosed—that is, until the seventh or eighth week; but commonly, if the case is severe, and the trichinæ are many and in the muscles, the patient dies at the end of the third or fourth week. Others survive. Children suffer less than adults. These symptoms, with varying severity, are caused in all animals that eat trichinæ. The pig suffers least and man most. Dogs, foxes, hedgehogs, marmots, badgers, sheep, moles, mice and rats are subject to it.

The English authorities tell you that frogs and birds are subject to it; but this is not so. You may rear trichinæ in the pig, dog, cat, guinea-pig and hedgehog, but not in birds; and they are never, under any circumstances, found in the flesh of reptiles, fishes or birds. In different animals you may find nematode worms, but not trichinæ. Mr. BOWMAN found such entozoa in the eel, and called them trichinæ; but they have no generic relation to trichinæ. The minute worm found in the frog is a totally distinct species of entozoon, *Myarycti's Greissmaurio*, and the flesh even of carniverous birds cannot experimentally be affected by them. The psorosperms found in the lean flesh of cattle which died of the rinderpest have been called trichinæ. This is the folly of ignorance. In the case of trichinæ, the muscles of the eye are the most certain to show the parasite. In Germany, so serious has been the disease, that the better class of sausage-makers and pork-dealers have been forced to have all their pork examined before it is used for food. When the creature is encysted it is easily discovered, and you can release the worm by touching it with glacial acetic acid to dissolve the calcareous shell. Then the creature will be seen stirring—a kind of uncoiling, writhing movement. They do not kill, because they are flesh-eating, carnivorous worms. I must be very brief in describing other forms of animals which infest human flesh food; but there is one which, next to the trichinæ, is of considerable danger. That is the cysticercus of measles. This is easily seen in the flesh of the pig, but not so easily in that of the ox, goat, &c. It shows as a little vesicle, about the size of a hemp seed, in the cellular tissue. It consists of a short eliptical vesicle with a short neck, more or less divided transversely, and terminated by a sort of head, which is crowned with a double row of hooks, thirty-two in number, and having four globular bodies like mouths, and the body is generally full of little granules. When this creature is eaten its sac or vesicle is digested, but it becomes fixed to the mucous membrane of the intestine by its hooks, and the neck speedily begins to produce joint after joint; each segment becomes adult, and presenting the long, riband-like creature known as the *tenive solum*. Each segment has the double power of individual propagation, and they produce an embryo or vesicle, with no suckers, but with six hooks, and they are developed in another animal; for, being swallowed, they make their way through the walls of the intestine and into the tissues, where they become the little hydatid, which waits its term for development in tissues of another animal. KACHENMEISTER fed two condemned criminals with the cysticercus of the pig, and in both cases he found a corresponding number of tape-worms in them after death. In the same way other tape-worms which infest the bowels of man, as the *bothriocephalus latus*, the tenia *media cannellata* of oxen. In like manner the tenia *echinococcus* of the dog is the cause of hydatid in man and other animals. In Iceland, one-sixth of the animal deaths are caused by this hydatid. In its adult condition, the little tape-worm which produces a huge hydatid is not more than the sixth of an inch in length. It consists of four joints and a head, which has four suckers and a crown of hooks. Each joint produces its own eggs, which are discharged from the intestine of the dog, and dropping upon the pastures, are eaten by the herbivorous animals. As in the case of the cysticercus of the pig, the first form of the animal pierces the wall of the intestine, and grows in the liver, lungs, kidney or brain, (just the places free from trechina.) Thus settled, they produce by budding vesicle after vesicle, with an inner germinal membrane that developes from little cords or placenta minute creatures, *echinoeci*, which become the future tapeworm. These are just visible to the naked eye, but magnified, they are found to be little vesicles, partially divided in the middle, and having a sort of head with four suckers and a circle of hooks. These creatures are developed in the hydatid, and, after floating about in its contents, they die, and leave their hooks. But if they are eaten by a carnivorous animal, as the dog, they rapidly grow into tapeworms, and thus the hound is sustained hydated in man and herbivers—then *echinoeci*, then a tapeworm in the dog then ova and hydatid. There is another class of parasites—the trematodes or flukes, which infest man or herbivers, especially sheep, and are found in the gall-ducts, intestines and portal veins. The most important of them is the distornum hepaticum or liver fluke. It is commonly found in the liver of sheep in wet seasons, and now and then it is found in man. The ova of the mature animal are from the intestine of the sheep. These let loose a ciliated embryo, which swims about and developes itself by means of germinal growth into a minute cylindrical sac, which attaches itself to a mollux, and being eaten by a ruminant or man, becomes the fluke. One mode of receiving them is by water-cresses or such like aquatic plants. In wet weather the moduskes or little snail containing them crawl over the sodden ground, and being eaten by the sheep are developed into the fluke. Lastly, we must understand that none of these originate in the body themselves; they are produced from larva contained in food and drink.

The lecture was made especially interesting by the exhibition of many curious specimens under the microscope.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Great Eastern* was to sail yesterday, at a late hour in the afternoon, but owing to the strong easterly gale blowing outside, accompanied by heavy rain and fog, it was deemed advisable to postpone the sailing until the weather moderated. As the sky has become quite clear, and all the promises are out for a fine morning, it is probable she may cross the bar at early tide. If, however, it is preferred to have daylight for passing down the channel, then she will no doubt remain at her anchorage till 2 P. M. to-day. Should this be so, several tugboats will accompany her when she leaves as far as Sandy Hook. The *Rip Van Winkle*, the fine Hudson River passenger boat, will go down the bay with a large party of excursionists, and if the weather continues fine no doubt the ship will have a goodly convoy out to sea. It will be high water at the Hook at 6 P. M.; but as we have had three feet more tide since the easterly wind set in, there will be water enough for the *Great Eastern* to cross the bar at 4:30 o'clock. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain about the hour named for her sailing yesterday, many curious people gathered at the ends of the piers to see her pass down the river, and grumbled not a little at the non-appearance of the "big decayver." Although the rumor was current that her passenger list had reached 500, it appears at the last moment that there are but 191 passengers on board. This is a sad falling off from the 2,000 expected and provided for. Prominent among the passengers are Commodore E. A. STEVENS and family, Admiral TRENCHARD, Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, editor of the New-York *Evangelist*; Mrs. CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, M. D., well known as a leader in the movement for educating women to the medical profession, who goes to Paris to visit the hospitals there; M. CHATEAU, the *protege* of JULES FAVRE and the chosen bearer of the Lincoln Medal of Gonice from the studenss of the Latin Quarter to our Minister. M. CHATEAU has been on an extended tour of observation through the United States, collecting facts for a coming political work.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ART RECEPTION.—The art reception given at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening, was a decided success. Had the accommodation been three times what it was the assembly of ladies and gentlemen would have been equally large. As it was, the room was well filled throughout the evening. The exhibition was all that could have been looked for by the most fastidious visitors, without the appliances of light necessary to bring out the work of the artists to proper advantage. Among the paintings which adorned the walls were those of CROPSEY, RICHARDS, KENSETT, FAIRMAN, BAKER, COLEMAN, SCHAUS, SMILLIE and CROUCH. A fine medallion of JOHN WESLEY, by PRAEEK, also attracted considerable attention. The music was of a very high order, quite in keeping with the exalted taste displayed by the Committee in the selections from the leading artists of the City. Both the vocal and instrumental performances were warmly applauded, and the nice appreciation of their efforts must have been highly gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen who took part. The musical performances were contributed by Miss SIMAS, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; Miss WARD, of St. Paul's M. E. Church; Miss BRAMAN, Mr. JOHN BARTLETT, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; Mr. CHAPMAN, of Dr. THOMPSON'S Church, and Mr. HOMER BARTLETT, organist. The reception, as a whole, was a creditable affair both to the Association and to the artists, and indicated that more frequent occasions of the same kind would not only be desirable, so far as concerns the mere gratification of refined taste, but would also be conducive of great good in aiding to carry out the excellent mission of the Young Men's Christian Association.

UTILIZING ELECTRICITY—NOVEL APPARATUS.—There are now on exhibition at No. 2 Reade-street, near Centre, magnetic and electrical apparatus of novel construction and application, well deserving the attention of the curious in science and of all in any way interested in the utilizing of the mysterious agent, electricity. Messrs. SIDELL & FARGIS, the exhibitors and manufacturers of electro machinery call attention to their dial telegraph as not the least interesting feature of their exhibition. By this apparatus a child who knows how to read can, with an hour's practice, communicate to a correspondent at the opposite end of the line. We have not space for a detailed description; but the statement of this result is sufficient to show the important improvement thus secured—in the ease by which what was heretofore considered a somewhat difficult and complex operation can now be performed. An application of electricity to the detection of attempts at burglary is also shown. This is adaptable to warehouses, residences, and so forth, the alarm being given by the ringing of a bell on the opening of a door or window in any part of the building after the connections have been made. Other contrivances for conveying messages by signal from offices to factories, from dwellings to stables and outhouses, from anywhere, indeed, to anywhere else, making an ubiquitous servant of the mysterious fluid in all sorts of fashions. These and many other like novelties, important aids to progress in this utilitarian age, will repay a visit to the office of Messrs. SIDELL and FARGIS.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—The Farmers' Club met yesterday at Cooper Institute and continued in session for nearly three hours. About one hour was occupied in discussing the advantages and disadvantages of Vineland. After this R. W. HOLTON, Haverstraw, N. Y., gave a lecture on the cultivation and pruning of grapevines. His lecture was accompanied with blackboard illustrations. Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, then followed in a brief address, in which he explained which is the best soil for raising grapes for making the choicest quality of wine. Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, editor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, was then called out, but declined speaking, as he said "he came only to hear."

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of MARGARET FISCHER, the German ragpicker who was killed on Saturday by being struck by the locomotive attached to the New-Haven express train, in Fourth-avenue near One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, as already reported in the TIMES. As it appeared that the deceased saw the approaching train at some distance and did not make any attempt to escape, the jury felt justified in rendering a verdict of accidental death. Mrs. FISCHER was 59 years of age, and resided near the scene of the accident.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—Yesterday morning the United States Government paid to Comptroller CONNOLLY the sum of $500,000, the amount agreed upon for the site for the new Post-office, and received the deed of the land. It is said that a very strong influence will be brought to bear on the next Legislature to induce them to alter the terminus of the City railroads from its present location to Tryon-row and Centre-street, and thus relieve the streets around the new Post-office.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. JAMES L. SMITH, a merchant doing business in Peekskill, N. Y., came to this City nearly a fortnight ago to purchase goods. On the 8th inst. he was seen in Hudson-street near Charlton, apparently laboring under a temporary aberration of intellect, since which time he has been missing from his home. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, No. 11 Wall-street, or by Inspector DILKS at Police Headquarters.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.—MARY W. TINSDALE, aged 14 years, who was supposed to have been kidnapped on the 12th inst., for no good purpose, has turned up safe and sound. It appears that MARY went to an Intelligence Office and engaged herself to a family residing at New-Rochelle as a nurse, and her employers seeing the paragraph of her being kidnapped, communicated with the girl's grandmother at No. 231 Thompson-street.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.—Mr. ALPHEUS D. DUBOIS, Principal of Grammar School No. 36, upon whom an outrageous assault was committed by a ruffian on Monday, continues to improve. The injured gentleman was able to sit up in bed a little while last evening, and it is now confidently hoped by the surgeon who is attending him that he will recover.

CITIZEN ASSAULTED.—About 11 o'clock on Monday evening JOHN RYAN, of No. 481 First-avenue, was assaulted by three young men, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street, who beat him severely about the head and face. He was carried to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-first Precinct Police and subsequently to his residence. As yet no arrests have been made.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT.—A concert was given last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance. The audience was large and select, and the programme, as presented, diversified and exceedingly well rendered. New-York Division is the oldest now in existence, and is still actively engaged in the cause of temperance.

ROBBING HER EMPLOYER.—A young girl named MARY CAMPBELL was yesterday arrested, and taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry, valued at about $106, the property of her employer, Mrs. THERESE ALBRECHT, of No. 507 Fourth-street. She was held for examination.

MEETING OF THE MASTER CARPENTERS.—An adjourned meeting of the master carpenters was held at Masonic Hall in East Thirteenth-street last evening. There was a large attendance, and the result of the business transacted was simply a declaration of adherence to their former action to pay journeymen at the rate of $3 50 per day.

TORPEDO EXPLOSION.—On Monday afternoon EARNEST KING, HENRY SCHERER and EDWARD KING were seriously burned on their faces and heads by the accidental explosion of a quantity of torpedoes on the second floor of No. 13 Chrystie-street, which premises are occupied by the first-named person.

STEALING A DOG.—ABURE KATZ, of No. 157 Avenue A, yesterday caused the arrest of a boy named LAWRENCE MURPHY, whom he charged with stealing a Newfoundland dog, valued at $50, from him on Monday afternoon. The accused was held for trial.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Railroad Convention which met in this City in October last will reassemble at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the 8th of next month.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Republican General Committee of Kings County held a special meeting last evening, Mr. E. L. SANDERSON in the chair. After the usual preliminary business Mr. VAN BRUNT, from the Executive Committee, stated that they required 150,000 tickets for the approaching Constitutional Convention, and moved that $1,000 be appropriated for the purpose, which was adopted. The Executive Committee then presented the following resolutions in regard to the Constitutional election, which were adopted.

Resolved, That this Committee deem it their duty to impress upon the Republicans of the county the importance of the election to be held on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be held at the Capitol on the first Tuesday of June next, to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. This Convention will deal with the highest interest of the people. The acts of the Legislature may be changed every year; the Convention will establish the organic law of the State for twenty years. Let no Republican excuse his attendance at the polls upon the ground that no important issues are involved.

Resolved, That the gentlemen who have been nominated by the Syracuse State Convention as delegates at large to said Constitutional Convention, embracing the names of many of the most patriotic and distinguished citizens of the State, are eminently satisfactory to the Republicans of this county.

Resolved, That this Committee esteem it a privilege to present to the citizens of Kings County the gentleman who have been nominated as such delegates to such Convention from the Second and Third Senatorial Districts, and consider that they have a right to ask that they shall be sustained independent of the usual party considerations. We commend them all, without exception, as worthy of the high positions for which they are proposed.

The meeting shortly after went into Executive Session and then adjourned.

THE CITIZENS' TESTIMONIAL TO OFFICER SCOTT.—Quite a number of prominent citizens of the Eastern District assembled at Firemen's Hall, Fourth-street, last evening, and presented Officer THOMAS SCOTT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, with a package containing $768 in Treasury notes as a testimonial of their regard for him as an officer. It will be remembered that the recipient of this substantial testimonial is the officer who brought to a sudden and tragical close the career of the burglar MONZANI, on the morning of the 31st ult. The presentation speech was made by RICHARD H. HUNTLEY, and his remarks were loudly applauded. Officer SCOTT responded in a neat speech, which was received with enthusiasm. It was stated by the Chairman, Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY, that $300 would be added to the above sum.

PROSPECT PARK.—The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the proposed Prospect Park extension held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 13 Court-street, SILAS P. LUDLAM in the chair. The property owners in the vicinity of the park were largely represented, and counsel appeared for several who objected to the assessments—some whose property was assessed at $2,000 claiming $5,000 and $6,000, in accordance with the present valuation of property. Others were opposed to selling their lots for any consideration. The complaints were heard, and the Commissioners adjourned until Saturday next.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES.—The distillery of PATRICK SHORT, in Little-street, near John-street, was seized yesterday by Deputy Collector DAILEY, and several barrels of whisky and the fixtures of the establishment confiscated. The distillery of JOHN H. SMITH, in Cumberland-street, between Park and Flushing avenues, was also seized. The books showed that only seventy-two gallons of molasses had been used during the month of March, while sufficient mash, as alleged, for three thousand gallons were found in fermentation.

KINGS COUNTY ARMY AND NAVY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held last evening at their room in the County Court House, Col. CHAS. O. BELDEN in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and several new members admitted. An address was delivered by Gen. KOZLAY, on the objects of the association, showing it was for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the county; after which the usual routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

FIRE AT THE PARK THEATRE.—On Monday evening, during the second act of the play of the "Rival Kings," at the Park Theatre, one of the actors of the establishment carelessly threw some paper in a representation grate, which took fire and suddenly spread to one of the side-scenes, which, through the promptness of one of the shifters, was soon extinguished, with but very little damaging effect. The play subsequently progressed to its conclusion.

BROOKLYN CITY SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this body was held at the Court-house last evening, Supervisor CLARK in the chair. The vacancies in the appointments of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election were filled, when the list of polling places for the Constitutional Convention on the 23d inst. were ordered to be published, after which the meeting adjourned.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant was found on the stoop of the building occupied by the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place last evening, which was taken in charge by the Police of the Forty-first Precinct, and properly provided for.

THE POLICE JUSTICES COURTS.—Justice DUNNE yesterday transacted the business of the Police as well as of the First and Second District Justices Courts, in consequence of the absence of Justice CORNWELL and the illness of Justice BUCKLEY. A large number of cases were disposed of.

POSTPONEMENT.—The eighth annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, which was to have been held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, was postponed until this evening, the 17th inst.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL 17.—Nos. 122, 128, 132, 99, 24, 56, 68, 69, 77, 94, 111, 6, 8, 18, 28, 32, 84, 110, 116, 117, 121.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—About 10:30 o'clock on Monday evening, while two young ladies were on their way home from Clinton Hill to Bleecker-street, Newark, they were seized by three young ruffians, two of whom dragged one of them into an alley way and commenced a felonious attack upon her. The other lady ran across the street to a dwelling-house, and aroused the inmates. Help being obtained, the ruffians fled, and the ladies were escorted to their home....The house furnishing establishment of A. H. VANHORNE, at No. 65 Market-street, Newark, was entered on Monday night and robbed of cutlery valued at $75....The Aqueduct Board of Newark have perfected plans for the introduction of Passaic water into the city. It is expected that the works will be completed in one year.... A man named DANIEL RYAN, who was trying to get a ride on one of the Morris and Essex coal cars in Newark, died on Monday night from injuries received by being run over by a car....A man named GARDINER F. BROWN, formerly of the firm of DUNHAM, BROWN & Co., dry goods dealers in New-Brunswick, committed suicide at South Amboy Township on Monday by swallowing about half an ounce of arsenic. Deceased stated that he purchased the poison some time previous for the purpose of destroying his life, and assigned as a cause that he was tired of living.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening, a genteel-appearing young man, giving the name of ALBERT WESTERFIELD, was arrested at the Hoboken Ferry, charged with having swindled several parties out of small sums of money by false representations. Accused had obtained the names and residences of well-known citizens, and by representing himself to shopkeepers as a relative of some person, would ask the loan of a few dollars until the next day, in consequence of the absence of the head of the family. Mr. FOSTER, baker, corner of Washington and Fifth streets, and Mr. HOYT, milkman, in Washington-street, were thus victimised out of $5 each. Mr. HOYT discovered the imposition and caused the arrest. Yesterday, Acting Recorder BORNSTEDT committed the prisoner to the County Jail for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS—SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—The April term of the Essex County Courts commenced yesterday, Judge DUPUE presiding. The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, directed attention to the sale of liquor by unlicensed dealers on Sunday. The action of the New-York authorities induced many to come to New-Jersey to indulge their appetites on Sundays, and a growing fear was felt by our citizens that we should suffer from the incursions, and in view of this, the jury were called upon to give the subject their careful consideration. The records show only forty-two criminal cases awaiting action.

FIRE AT ORANGE.—The dwelling-house of Mr. M. W. HALL, in East Orange, located on the point between Main-street and the Morris and Essex Railroad, west of the junction, was set on fire yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by a coal from one of the coal-burning engines, lately introduced on said road, which have caused so many fires, and the roof was mostly consumed. The fire was extinguished by one of WEST's force-pumps, which happened to be used on the premises, and a much larger conflagration prevented. Damage about $500. The people of Orange are getting very indignant about these coal-burning incendiaries.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—Shortly before noon yesterday a young man named JOHN KIPP, employed in the New-Jersey Railroad chair-factory, in Morgan-street, Jersey City, while attempting to adjust a belt, was caught in the machinery, and was whirled around the shaft nearly a hundred times with fearful velocity. When taken down his head was crushed in, his bowels torn out, and he was literally torn to pieces. Death must have been almost instantaneous. Deceased was a single man, about 23 years of age, and his parents reside at Cold Springs.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR ORANGE.—The authorities of Orange have consummated their plans for the organization of a Fire Department. On Monday evening the Common Council elected twenty-eight firemen to form a hook and ladder company. A house is in course of construction, and a new truck will be received in a few days. CHARLES G. ARCULARIUS has been chosen Chief-Engineer, and CHAS. W. BANTA and JOHN VANT are the assistants.

FIRE.—On Monday evening, a fire occurred at the house of Mr. DUTCH, No. 402 South 4th-street, Jersey City, caused by a boy about 12 years of age setting fire to a bed. It was extinguished with a few pails of water, by the people in the house, without raising an alarm. Mrs. DUTCH being absent for a few minutes, an infant which was lying in a cradle barely escaped death from suffocation.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 16.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras $11@$14; No. 2 Spring opened better, and advanced 3c.@4c. WHEAT firm at $2 39@$2 40; nothing doing in No. 1. CORN closed at unsettled and irregular prices for early; sales of No. 1 at $1 04@$1 05, closing at $1 02@$1 03; sales of No. 2 at 90c.@91c. OATS opened at 57c. @57½c., and declined 4c.@4½c. RYE firm; No. 1 $1 41@$1 43; No. 2, $1 33. BARLEY neglected and nominal at 85c.@90c. on the track. PROVISIONS dull and heavy. MESS PORK nominal at $22 50@$22 75. DRYSALTED HAMS, 11c. for loose. LARD inactive at 12½c. @13c. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 12½@$7 50 for common to good smooth. RECEIPTS—7,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 16.

TOBACCO active at $3@$12 for common and factory leaf; $16@$18 for fillers; $18 for wrappers, and $14@$34 for good and wine leaf. COTTON heavy. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT buoyant for higher grades; No. 1 Spring, $2 80@$2 85; prime Fall, $3 50@$3 60; choice, $3 70@$3 75. CORN firm at $1 08 at $1 12½. OATS declining; sales at 78c.@81c. RYE firmer, at $1 47½@$1 60. BARLEY dull at $1 25 for prime Spring. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet, at 12 1-6c. for prime kettle. WHISKY nominal, at $2 20@$2 21 free, and 25c. in bond.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 16.

FLOUR unchanged; higher grades held firmly at $13@$16; Trade brands, $16@$18. WHEAT—$3 25 offered for small lots of No. 1 Winter Red. CORN dull and nominal, at 95c.@96c. sacked. OATS, 66c. in bulk. RYE quiet at $1 65. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON seabade firmer, but no demand; Middlings 25c.@26c. WHISKY dull at 26c. in bond. MESS PORK dull and declining; small sales at $22 25. BULK MEATS dull, at 7½c.@9¾c. for country. HAMS 12c. LARD 12½c.; sales, 600 tcs. at 12¾c. GOLD 134 buying, 135 selling. EXCHANGE scarce and firm. MONEY easy, at 9c.@10c.

OSWEGO, Tues-day, April 16.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $13 50 for No. 1 Spring, $14 50 for red Winter, $15 50 for White and $16 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, and no sales of importance CORN dull; sales 600 bushels No. 1 at $1 25. OATS held at 65c.@70c. for Western. BARLEY inactive. RYE held at $1 45 for Canadian. PEAS $1 35 for small lots Canadian. MILL FEED STUFFS. SHORTS are selling at $23@$24. SHIPSTUFFS at $33@$36, and MIDDLINGS at $37@$38 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 16.

COTTON unchanged but steadier; sales, 2,250 bales; Low Middling, 26c.; receipts, for three days, 4,847, against 6,449; exports, 5,270 bales. SUGAR more active; prime 13c., choice 13½c., white 15¼. Cuba MOLASSES 55c.@56c. FLOUR firm but unchanged at $13 50. CORN dull at $1 27½@$1 33. OATS dull and drooping. BACON dull and unchanged. PORK very dull and nominal at $23 50. Gold 134¼. Sterling, 144½@147. New-York sight exchange, ½ premium.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 16.

FLOUR steady; sales of 350 bbls. Spring at $12 50; Double Extra White is quoted at $15 50@$16 50. WHEAT—good milling in in demand and buyers holding off for lower prices, and quotations are entirely nominal. CORN dull and declining; 14 cars of new Toledo, early, sold at $1 10; later at $1 08, on the State line track. OATS dull; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western sold at 62c., in store. BARLEY nominal at $1 25 for Canada. Other articles are unchanged and generally quiet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 16.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; no sales of consequence. CORN—Sales 11,000 bushels of White at $1 20; 4,200 bushels of White at $1 22; 10,000 bushels Yellow at $1 17@$1 20. OATS—Sales 1,700 bushels at 70c.@75c. COTTON unchanged. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS steady. SUGAR—Fair to good Refining, 10¾c.@10¾c. WHISKY inactive. CLOVER SEED, $12@$12 75.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Tuesday, April 16.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 376 head, but few of which were above ordinary quality; Extra sold at $13 50@$14; first quality at $12 50@$13; second quality at $11@$12; third quality $9 50@$10 50. WORKING OXEN sold at $150@$325 ₱ pair. MILCH COWS and CALVES at $40@$126. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,207 head. Market unchanged. Sales at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb. VEAL CALVES—Sales at $3@$10.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 16.

Sales of 226 hhds. TOBACCO at $2 40@$14 for common logs to selections. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $10 25@$11 25. WHEAT nominal. CORN, on the car, in bulk, 68c.@69c.; shelled, 66c.@67c. OATS, 75c.@80c. MESS PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 23; in bond, 26c.@27c. COTTON—Low Middling, 23c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 16.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; No. 2, $2 30@$2 42; No. 3, $2 32; rejected, $2 05. OATS firm at 60c.@62½c. for No. 1. CORN dull; No. 1, $1 07. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 16.

COTTON steady, but unchanged; receipts 94 bales. CORN heavy $1 15@$1 20. OATS firm, but unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $9 50@$10. PORK unchanged. BACON—Clear Sides, 14c. Sugar Cured Hams, 16c.@17c. Bulk Meats, for round lots, 9¾c.@